

MANITOBA

Landmarks

and

Red
Letter
Days

By HOLLY S. SEAMAN

Price \$1.00

MANITOBA

Landmarks and Red Letter Days

1610 to 1920



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By *Holly S. Seaman*

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



OLDTIMERS.

"A" Prehistoric Period

...

The Prairies

THESE are the gardens of the desert, the
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
For which the speech of England has no name;
The Prairies. I behold them for the first
And my heart swells, while the dilated sight
Takes in the encircling vastness. Lo! they stretch
In airy undulations, far away,
As if the ocean, in its gentlest swell,
Stood still, with all his rounded billows fixed
And motionless for ever. Motionless!
No, they are all unchained again. The clouds
Sweep over with their shadows, and beneath,
The surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye;
Dark hollows seem to glide along, and chase
The sunny ridges.

Breezes of the South!

Who toss the golden and the flame-like flowers,
And pass the prairie-hawk, that, poised on high,
Flaps his broad wings, yet moves not! ye have played
Among the palms of Mexico, and vines
Of Texas, and have crisped the limped brooks
That from the fountains of Sonora glide
Into the calm pacific, have ye fanned
A nobler or a lovelier scene than this?
Man hath no part in all this glorious work:
The hand that built the firmament hath heaved
And smoothed these verdant swells, and sown their
slopes
With herbage, planted them with island groves,
And hedged them round with forests. Fitting floor
For this magnificent temple of the sky,
With flowers whose glory and whose multitude
Rival the constellations! The great heavens
Seem to stoop down upon the scene in love;
A nearer vault, and of a tenderer blue,
Than that which bends above the eastern hills.



WAPITI



MOOSE

MORE OLDTIMERS

As o'er the verdant waste I guide my steed,
Among the high, rank grass that sweeps his sides,
The hollow beating of his footsteps seems
A sacrilegious sound. I think of those
Upon whose rest he tramples. Are they here,
The dead of other days? And did the dust
Of these fair solitudes once stir with life,
And burn with passion? Let the mighty mounds
That overlook the rivers, or that rise
In the dim forest, crowded with old oaks,
Answer.

A race that long has passed away
Built them; a disciplined and populous race
Heaped, with long toil, the earth, while yet the Greek
Was hewing the Pentelicus to forms
Of symmetry, and rearing on its rock
The glittering Parthenon. These ample fields
Nourished their harvests, here their herds were fed,
When haply by their stalls the bison lowed,
And bowed his maned shoulder to the yoke.
All day this desert murmured with their toils,
Till twilight blushed; and lovers walked and wooed
In a forgotten language, and old tunes,
From instruments of unremembered form,
Gave the soft winds a voice.

The red man came,
The roaming hunter tribes, warlike and fierce,
And the mould-builders vanished from the earth.
The solitude of centuries untold
Has settled where they dwelt. The prairie-wolf
Hunts in their meadows, and his fresh-dug den
Yawns by my path. The gopher mines the ground
Where stood their swarming cities. All is gone;
All,—save the piles of earth that hold their bones;
The platforms where they worshipped unknown gods;
The barriers which they builded from the soil
To keep the foe at bay, till o'er the walls
The wild beleaguers broke, and, one by one
The strongholds of the plain were forced, and heaped
With corpses.

The brown vultures of the wood
Flocked to these vast uncovered sepulchres,
And sat, unseared and silent, at their feast.

(Abbreviated.)

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

"B" Period of Discovery, Exploration and the Fur Companies

....

1607

- May 1st.**—Henry Hudson sailed from Gravesend, hoping to accomplish the circumnavigation of Greenland.
June 13.—Hudson sighted the eastern shore of Greenland.
July 14th.—Boats went ashore from Hudson's ship.
Sept. 15th.—Hudson reached Tilbury Docks, England, having failed in his attempt to sail around Greenland.

1609

- April 6th.**—Henry Hudson, prevented by ice-floes from effecting his objective, turned south, discovered the river which bears his name.
May 19th.—Robert Juet on board Hudson's ship the "Half Moon" the first man to discover a spot on the sun.
Sept. 22nd.—Hudson's boats ascended the Hudson River as far as the site of Albany, New York.
Nov. 7th.—Hudson's "Half Moon" reached Dartmouth.

1610

- April 17th.**—Henry Hudson sailed out of the Thames in the "Discovery" with "three and twentie persons."
May.—Hudson reached Iceland.
June.—Hudson left Iceland for Greenland.
June 15th.—Hudson off Greenland saw the land Davis called "Desolation."
July 5th.—Hudson sighted the eastern shore of Ungava Bay.
Aug. 3rd.—Hudson turned his ship into the eastern side of that great inland sea that bears his name.
Aug. 4th.—Hudson decided to sail south between the eastern shore and "The Sleepers."
Sept. 10th.—Robert Juet, first mate, deposed for mutiny, and Robert Bylot made first mate in his stead.
Nov. 1st.—Hudson brought the "Discovery" aground in Rupert Bay.



HENRY HUDSON

Nov. 10th.—Hudson's ship frozen in.

Nov. 11th.—Hudson and his men went ashore at Rupert's Bay.

1611

June 18th.—Hudson sailed from Rupert's Bay on the homeward voyage.

June 21st.—Captain Henry Hudson bound by his mutinous crew and with eight others lowered into a small boat and cut adrift in the great Northern sea, which thus probably became his grave and has certainly become his monument to tell his achievement while men sail upon the seas.



HENRY HUDSON

1612

April 15th. (?)—With two ships, the "Discovery" and the "Resolution," furnished by The Company of the Merchants of London, Discoverers of the North-West Passage, Captain Thomas Button sailed for Hudson's Bay.

Aug. 15th.—Captain Thomas Button the first to enter and name the Nelson River. Button's patrons and particularly King James I. were so confident of the success of this expedition in the discovery of the North-West Passage that the King himself gave Button a "Letter of Credence" which he was to present to the Emperor of Japan or any other eastern potentate with whom he might come in contact.

Aug. 27th.—Button laid up for the winter in Root Creek, an estuary of the Nelson.

1613

July 7th.—Captain Thomas Button raised a cross upon which he nailed boards, bearing an inscription recording his arrival at this point and his present favorable circumstances.

1615

March —Captain Robert Bylot and William Baffin in the "Discovery" sailed for Hudson's Bay.

1616

Aug. 30th.—Bylot and Baffin reached Dover, after the most successful voyage to date in the North-Western seas.

1619

May 16th.—Jens Munck, under the patronage of King Christian IV of Denmark, with two ships, the "Unicorn" and the "Lamphrey," sailed from Copenhagen in search of the North-West Passage, with sixty-five persons in the expedition.

Sept. 5th.—The "Unicorn" of the Jens Munck expedition ran into an inlet which is now known as Churchill Harbor where the "Lamphrey" joined her four days later. This expedition named the place "The River of Strangers."

Dec. 25th.—Christmas Day in Jens Munck camp, Churchill Bay. "Had a sermon and an offering. Not much money, but white fox skins to line the Priest's coat."

1620

Jany. 25th.—The Cannon used by Jens Munck, in firing minute guns for the funeral of Hans Brock, the mate, who died on 23rd, exploded because of the frost.

Febry. 20th.—The Priest with the Jens Munck expedition died.

April 14th.—"Only four able to sit up and listen to the sermon which I read." (From Jens Munck's diary.) Easter Sunday.

June 18th.—Jens Munck and his two companions (all there were left of the 65 who sailed from Copenhagen) were able to get on board the ship after sucking roots for some days.

July 16th.—Jens Munck and two companions set sail for Copenhagen in the "Lamphrey."

Sept. 20th.—Capt. Jens Munck brought two of his original company in safety to harbor in Norway.

1631

May 5th.—Captain Thomas James for Bristol Merchants* sailed and explored the South-East shore of Hudson's Bay. Wintered there in the "Henrietta-Maria."

Aug. 11th.—Captain James reached Churchill Harbor.

Aug. 15th.—Captain Luke Foxe in the "Charles" re-erected Thomas Button's cross and record boards at Port Nelson.

Aug. 29th.—Captain Foxe overhauls Captain James at Winisk River. Captain James entertains Captain Foxe on the "Henrietta Maria."

Sept. 2nd.—Captain Foxe reached the south-eastermost point of Hudson's Bay proper.

Sept. 3rd.—Captain James at the point occupied by Foxe the day before.

Oct. 31st.—Captain Luke Foxe anchored in the Downs after a successful voyage to the Northern seas.

Nov. 30th.—Captain Thomas James wintered on Charlton Island, S.E. corner of Hudson's Bay.

1632

July 3rd.—Captain James left his winter quarters to continue his explorations, but was so hampered by ice floes that he set his course for England, on Aug. 25th.

Oct. 22nd.—Captain James after a winter of great hardships returned to Bristol.

1667

While King Charles II. of England is established at Oxford where he has fled for safety from the ravages of the Great Plague he is waited upon and entertained by stories of the great possibilities in Furs, by two enthusiastic promoters, Pierre Esprit Radisson, and Médard Chouart, Sieur de Groseilliers.

* "Records of The Fellowship, Society or Company (as it is variously called) of Merchant Venturers of Bristol are discoverable as early as 1314" and the Company is still in active operation.

1668(?).

June 3rd.—The "Eaglet," Captain Stannard, master, and the "Nonsuch," Captain Zachariah Gillam, master, in command of Medard Chouart and Pierre Radisson under the patronage of the King; his brother James, Duke of York; and "Dear Cousin Rupert;" sailed out of the Thames bound for Hudson's Bay. The "Eaglet" was forced to return.

Sept. 29th.—The "Nonsuch," Captain Gillam, Chouart, anchored at Rupert Bay. Here they built three or four log huts and enclosed them with a palisade, and named it Fort Charles.

1669

Radisson made another start for Hudson's Bay in a ship (the "Waveno") furnished by the Admiralty, but he was too early and had to put back in Gravesend. Here had just landed the "Nonsuch" with the greatest collection of furs Englishmen had ever seen.

1670

May 2nd.—Charter issued by King Charles II. to "The Governor (Prince Rupert) and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," by writ of the privy seal, and stipulating that the territory be henceforth known as "Rupert's Land."



ARMS OF CHARLES II.

1671

Jan. 24th.—The first auction sale of furs in London.

1672

May 22nd.—Father Charles Albanel with St. Simon and La Coutre left Quebec to ascend the Saguenay on their way to Hudson's Bay.

June 28th.—Father Albanel and party reach James' Bay, the first white men to make the overland journey from Quebec.

July 23rd.—Father Albanel back at Quebec from his overland journey to James' Bay.



PRINCE RUPERT
First Governor of Hudson's Bay
Company : May 2nd, 1670

1675

Sept. 25th.—The "Shaftsbury Pink" and the "Prince Rupert" from Hudson's Bay reached the Thames. On board the latter, was the Priest taken prisoner by the "Co." at Rupert River.

May 15th.—The Hudson's Bay Co. at London office issued instructions to Governor Bridgar at Fort Nelson, to arrange for the exploration of the interior.

June 21st.—Ben Gillam, son of Capt. Gillam of the "Prince Rupert," with John Outlaw from Boston at the expense of the Company of the North (French) landed at Port Nelson in an attempt to divide the spoil, with the Hudson's Bay Co.

August.—John Bridgar, governor of West side Hudson's Bay, arrived at Port Nelson on board the "Prince Rupert," Capt. Gillam.

July 11th.—Radisson and Chouart sailed from Acadia for Hudson's Bay, in two ships.

Aug. 14th.—Radisson at the mouth of the Hayes River in the employ of the Company of the North to dispute the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly.

Oct.—Radisson having sailed up the Hayes some miles found Governor Bridgar who was completely taken by surprise. Radisson claimed the territory for France and the trade for the Co. of the North.

Dec. 8th.—Radisson reached France.

April 24th.—The date set by the French Court for Radisson to be ready to sail for Hudson's Bay.

May 10th.—Radisson landed in London, was taken to Windsor where he took the oath of fealty as a British subject.

May 17th.—Radisson on board the "Happy Return" Captain Bond; with the "Success" Captain John Outlaw and the "Adventure" Captain Gever; sailed from London for Port Nelson.

Sept. 4th.—With a great cargo of furs, a final council of all hands, on board the "Happy Return," called by Governor Phipps; the French and English were deep in council when someone discovered they were off for England.

Oct. 23rd.—The "Happy Return," Governor Phipps, Radisson and the French prisoners on board sailed into Portsmouth.

Mar. 22nd.—A Meeting of Directors of the Hudson's Bay Coy. ordered instructions to Governor Sargeant to raise wages of those at interior exploration work to £30.

April 2nd.—Upon the ascension of James, Duke of York to the throne, Lord John Churchill was elected Governor of The Hudson's Bay Co.

May 11th.—Radisson executed a bond for £2,000 to carry out his covenants with the Co.

Oct. 27th.—Capt. Bond, on board the "Success," reached London, with a French prisoner sent home by Governor Sargeant as a spy.

Oct. 30th.—The first blood spilt, between the English and French, on Hudson's Bay, is reported by Captains Bond and Lucas, as well as the loss of Captain Hume's ship, the "Perpetuna," destroyed by the French, with Mike Grimington and Richard Smithsend prisoners in the hands of the French.

Nov. 4th.—Mons. Pere examined at a meeting of the Co. in London.

Nov. 17th.—Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de La Verendrye, born at Three Rivers, Quebec.

1686

June 18th.—Pierre de Troyes, after going up the Ottawa with one hundred men, crossed the wilderness to Hayes River, captured the Fort at that point just before midnight.

June 27th.—Pierre de Troyes left Moose Factory on a raft for Rupert House.

July 1st.—Fort Rupert captured by de Troyes.

Aug. 1st.—de Troyes in sight of Fort Albany.

Aug. 5th.—Under Factor Dixon, unknown to Sargeant at Albany, ran up on the outlook and hung out a sheet. While Sargeant and de Troyes were parleying, the French ransacked the fort and found 50,000 crowns worth of furs but only one bowl of meal. A fortune in furs but not a morsel to eat.

Aug. 8th.—Nelson the only Post of the Hudson's Bay Co. on which the St. George's Cross was fluttering.



COAT-OF-ARMS
Hudson's Bay Co.

1688

The first Fort Prince of Wales, built at Churchill Harbor.

1690

Sept. 8th.—Governor Geyer, at Nelson, reports that Henry Kelsey had started on an expedition to the country of the Assiniboinés.

Oct. 1st.—The Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co. waited upon the King and presented him with the dividend of £300, and kissed the King's hand.

1691

July 5th.—Henry Kelsey gave receipt for supplies for an inland journey.

1693

This year with help from the Admiralty Department the Hudson's Bay Co. were able to recover all their forts on the Hudson's Bay.

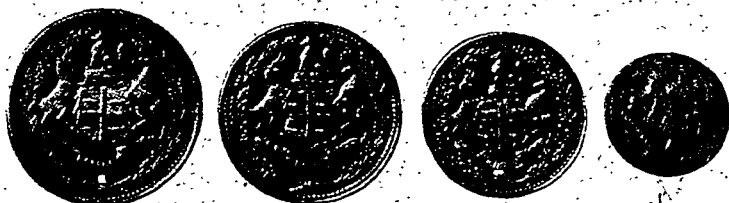
1694

Aug. 10th.—Le Moyne d'Iberville sailed for Hudson's Bay from Quebec with two boats.

- Sept. 4th.**—d'Iberville with one ship, sank the "Hampshire," chased the "Dehring" and compelled the "Hudson's Bay" to strike colors in Hudson's Bay, thereby gaining the mastery of the Bay.
- Sept. 24th.**—d'Iberville unloaded his cannon from the "Pelican" under Fort Nelson.
- Oct. 14th.**—Governor Walsh after a bombardment lasting nearly three weeks ordered the white flag raised.

1695

- July 20th.**—d'Iberville sailed from Hudson's Bay for France. The Hudson's Bay Co., with naval aid, recaptured all their forts except Nelson.



Hudson's Bay Company Coins—Values: 1, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ Beaver Skins

1696

- Aug. 26th.**—The Hudson's Bay Co. by means of four ships, two Navy and two Hudson's Bay Co., recovered Fort Nelson from the French and carried the garrison to England.

1697

- April 7th.**—Five ships leave France to be placed under command of Le Moyne d'Iberville at Newfoundland for an expedition to Hudson's Bay.
- July 8th.**—d'Iberville sails from Newfoundland with his little fleet.
- Aug. 23rd.**—Radisson, at a meeting of the Hudson's Bay Co. in London, makes "affidavit" why he went back to the Hudson's Bay Co. Another affidavit as to the sailings of the "Eaglet," "Non-such" and "Waveno."
- Aug. 25th.**—d'Iberville, when the fog lifted, saw to his amazement, his ship, the "Profound," in the midst of three English men-of-war, but secured its safety.
- Sept. 3rd.**—d'Iberville in sight of Port Nelson.
- Sept. 5th.**—In a spirited contest between four ships of England and five French, no victory resulted on either side.
- Sept. 12th.**—Sérigny d'Iberville, brother of Le Moyne, entered the council chamber of Fort Nelson and demanded surrender of the Fort. Upon negotiations in which Governor Bailey secured some concessions, surrender was effected.
- Sept. 20th.**—Albany, the only Hudson's Bay post flying St. George's Cross, by the Treaty of Ryswick.
- Oct. 26th.**—Mike Grimington with his ship and some of the refugees from Fort Nelson (now York Factory) reached the Thames.
- Dec.**—It is still a mystery how Governor Walsh reached London from Fort Nelson.

1702

June 2nd.—A scarlet coat with lace, presented by the Hudson's Bay Co. to Ne-pa-nah-tay, an Indian Chief brought to London by Captain Grimmington.

1703

Nov. 5th.—A little Indian girl brought to England by Captain Mike Grimmington is turned over to Captain Knight to see that proper care is taken of her.

1704

The French made an attempt to capture Fort Albany but were repulsed by Captain Barlow who was in command of the Fort.

1707

May 1st.—Legislative Union of England and Scotland effected.

1710

Mar. 29th.—The last quarterly instalment of Radisson's salary during his life was paid.

July 12th.—Hudson's Bay Co. directors meeting orders the secretary to pay Mr. Radisson's widow the sum of £6.

1729

Sept. 24th.—The secretary of the Hudson's Bay Co is instructed to pay Mrs. Radisson the sum of £10 she being very ill and in great want.

1731

June 9th.—Pierre Gaultiere de Varennes, Sieur de La Verendrye, having interested the governor in his proposed explorations started from Montreal on his way to the far west.

Aug. 26th.—La Verendrye reached Grand Portage where his men flatly refused to go farther.

M. de la Jemmerais (nephew of La Verendrye) and La Verendrye's son, with some of the men in the smaller boats, proceeded to the outlet of Rainy Lake and erected Fort St. Pierre, which they occupied for the winter.

1732

May 29th.—La Verendrye's son from Fort St. Pierre reached Grand Portage with a few furs.

June 8th.—Pierre La Verendrye, with all of his command started from Grand Portage for Rainy Lake—Fort St. Pierre.

July 14th.—La Verendrye left Fort St. Pierre for Lake of the Woods.

July 31st.—The North-West Angle, in Lake of the Woods, chosen as the site for Fort number two, which was now built and named Fort S. Charles.

1733-1734

During this winter La Verendrye and all his men were at Fort St. Charles.



1734

March to May 27th.—Jean La Verendrye explored the Maurepas River (now the Winnipeg) to Lake Winnipeg and returned to Fort St. Charles.

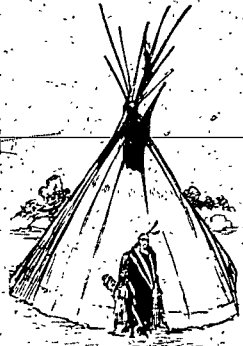
1734-5

Jean La Verendrye at Winnipeg River building Fort Maurepas.

1736

June 4th.—La Verendrye, Sr., at Fort St. Charles received the news of the death of his nephew from exposure and scarcity of food.

June 8th.—Jean La Verendrye, Father Arneau and twenty men left Fort St. Charles for Michillimackinac for supplies. They were all slain by Sioux Indians at their first night's encampment, "Massacre Island."



1737

Oct. 14th.—Date of a letter in the archives at Paris, written by the Governor of Canada, M. Beauharnois, attached to a map prepared by La Verendrye showing a fort at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers named "Fort Rouge," marked "abandoned," another farther up the Red River near the mouth of the Pembina named Pointe de Bois.

1737-1738

La Verendrye spent the winter in Montreal.

1738*

June 18th.—La Verendrye left Montreal for the West.

Sept. 2nd.—La Verendrye reached Fort St. Charles at N.W. Angle, Lake of the Woods.

Sept. 22nd.—La Verendrye reached Fort Maurepas (now Hudson's Bay Post Fort Alexander) at the mouth of the Winnipeg River.

Sept. 24th.—La Verendrye reached the fork of the Red and Assiniboine where he "found ten Cree huts, and two war chiefs, who expected me, with a quantity of meat, having been notified that I was coming. The first white man to turn his canoe into the waters of the Assiniboine from those of the Red."



Sept. 26th.—La Verendrye started on his journey up the Assiniboine River. (Travelling by land himself.)

Oct. 2nd.—Reached a point where the Indians notified him he could go no farther the water being too low.

*Dates and quotations are taken from an authentic copy of La Verendrye's Journal, 1738-9 in Canadian Archives.

- Oct. 3rd.**—"I resolved to select an advantageous place to build a fort, which I made them begin immediately. I spoke to the Assiniboines while they (his own men) were building an oven." This was Fort La Reine where Portage la Prairie now stands.
- Oct. 9th.**—Sieur de la Marque and his brother with eight voyageurs, reached La Verendrye's camp.
- Oct. 15th.**—The fort and houses completed. M. de la Marque told me he left M. de Louviere at "The Forks" with two canoes (8 men) to build a fort there for the accommodation of the people of Red River. I approved of it if the Indians were notified.
- Oct. 18th.**—La Verendrye started on his journey overland to the Mandan Country on the Missouri River.

1739

Feb. 10th.—La Verendrye reached Fort la Reine from the Mandan Country. "I have never endured so much wretchedness in my life, from illness and fatigue, as in that journey."



In the spring of this year Joseph Lafrance set out from Sault Ste. Marie on an overland journey for Hudson's Bay.

1742

April 29th.—Pierre La Verendrye, Jr., and his younger brother set out from Fort la Reine, by way of the Mandan villages, in an attempt to find the Western Sea.

June 29th.—Joseph Lafrance from Sault Ste. Marie overland, reached York Factory. His route is made out by Canadian experts, with all available material for guidance, to have been the usual route from Grand Portage to Lake Winnipeg, where he wintered 1740-41. In the spring, 1741, he built his canoe, ascended the Dauphin River to Lake Manitoba. A portage carried him over to Lake Winnipegosis. Hunting in the Carrot River country in the winter of 1741-42 he crossed the Saskatchewan on the ice March 1742, no doubt passing The Pas; down to Cedar Lake. From April 4th to the middle of May was spent in reaching the River Savanne (Nelson). Entering the East Branch they travelled by way of Oxford and Knee Lakes to the Great Fork where the Fox River joins the Hayes and on to York Factory.



1743

Jan. 1st.—The Chevalier Pierre and Francois La Verendrye saw the dim outline of the Rocky Mountains. The first white men (overland) to behold this majestic sight.

Jan. 12th.—La Verendrye brothers reached the very foot of the Rockies.

March 30th.—“The Chevalier placed a leaden plate beneath a pyramid of stones.” “The Indians had no knowledge of the plate of lead which I placed in the earth, with the Royal arms and an inscription.”

July 2nd.—Pierre and Francois La Verendrye reached Fort la Reine from their journey to the Rockies.

1746

May 31st.—Stimulated by a reward of £20,000 offered by the British Government, the “Dobbs,” Captain William Moore, and the “California,” Captain Francis Smith, sailed from Yarmouth in search of the North West passage, but did not win the prize.

1749

Sept. 17th.—Though long delayed, Pierre Gaultier de La Verendrye receives an honorarium from his King.—The Cross of St. Louis.

Dec. 6th.—La Verendrye released from all his worldly troubles passés away in the town of his birth, Three Rivers, Quebec.

1752

Sept. 29th.—Pierre La Verendrye Jr. receives message at Fort Maurepas that the Indians had burned Fort La Reine.

1753

July 15th.(?)—Pierre La Verendrye and Chevalier de la Corne met between Grand Portage and Michillimackinac.

Fort La Corne built on the Saskatchewan River, twenty miles above the Pas, by Chevalier de la Corne.

1754



June 26th.—Anthony Hendry left York Factory on an exploration voyage inland.

July 16th.—Hendry at Moose Lake.

July 20th.—Hendry at The Pas.

July 21st.—Hendry at Fort la Corne, the first instance on record of the English and French coming face to face west of the Great Lakes.

July 24th.—Hendry left Fort la Corne for the West.

1755

May 29th.—After a winter spent in the Blackfoot country, Hendry reached Fort la Corne on the return journey, entertained very kindly by the Chevalier who was absent when Hendry was on his western journey.

June 20th.—After an absence of three hundred and sixty days Anthony Hendry returned to York Factory.

*This plate was found by a school girl in March, 1913, at Fort Pierre on the west bank of the Missouri opposite Pierre the Capital of South Dakota.



SIEUR DE LA VERENDRYE

"Under all his difficulties, he had explored a vast region hitherto unknown, diverted a great and lucrative fur-trade from the English at Hudson Bay, and secured possession of it by six fortified posts,—Fort St. Pierre, on Rainy Lake; Fort St. Charles, on the Lake of the Woods; Fort Maurepas, at the mouth of the river Winnipeg; Fort Bourbon, on the eastern side of Lake Winnipeg; Fort La Reine, on the Assiniboine; Fort Dauphin, on Lake Manitoba. Besides these, he built another post, called Fort Rouge, on the site of the city of Winnipeg; and, some time after, another at the mouth of the river Poskolac, or Saskatchewan, neither of which, however, was long occupied."—Parkman, *A Half Century of Conflict*.

1770

Dec. 7th.—For the third time in thirty days Samuel Hearne leaves Fort Prince of Wales in search of the Coppermine.

1771

July 17th.—Hearne reached the mouth of the Coppermine River and finds the ice unbroken.

Hudson's Bay Co's. Forts in operation in this year: Fort Churchill (stone) 42 Cannon, 60 men; York Factory, Hayes River, 42 men; Fort Severn, Severn River, 18 men; Albany, 30 men; Henley House, 100 miles up the Albany River; East Main House, Slude River; Moose Factory; Fort Charles, Rupert River, long since abandoned

1772

June 30th.—Samuel Hearne returned to Fort Prince of Wales after a journey lasting nearly nineteen months.

July 23rd.—Matthew Cocking reached Moose Lake from Fort Prince of Wales on his way to the far west.

1772-73

Matthew Cocking spent the winter in the country of the Bloods and Blackfoot Indians.

1773

May 16th.—Cocking started on his eastern journey.

June 18th.—Matthew Cocking arrived at Fort Prince of Wales from his western journey.

Dec. 29th.—Death of Governor of Prince of Wales; Moses Norton at the Fort.

Samuel Hearne succeeded Moses Norton as Governor at Fort Prince of Wales.

1774

Joseph Frobisher (North West Company) built a post on the Red River at St. Andrew's Rapids.

Samuel Hearne made his fourth journey inland and built Cumberland House as a strategic point.

1778

Peter Pond made a very successful trading trip into the far west.

1782

Aug. 8th.—After forty years of peaceful possession of Hudson's Bay, Governor Hearne has a visit from the French by means of three

ships bearing all told, 146 guns. Hearne surrenders the fort. An eyewitness told Dr. Bell of the Canadian Geological Survey that "when the French appeared outside the walls, there were not enough men on hand to man one of the guns. Hearne donned his uniform, marched out through the gates, his sword drumming against the stones as he went, and presented the keys of the fort to La Perouse on a silver salver."



GATEWAY OF FORT PRINCE OF WALES
Destroyed Aug. 10th, 1782

Aug. 10th.—By laying a train of powder to the water's edge, after mining the walls, firing the powder train and hastily entering their boats, and pulling off to a safe distance the French completely destroyed the Fort.

Aug. 12th.—The French set sail for York Factory.

Aug. 21st.—Governor Humphrey Martin followed the example of Governor Samuel Hearne and went one better by handing over the keys of York Factory without firing a shot.



NORWAY HOUSE H.B.Co. POST

1783-84

During this winter the North West Fur Co. was organized in Montreal.

1784

June 20th.—By the Treaty of Paris, the Hudson's Bay Co. regained possession of the Hudson's Bay and have held it ever since.

During this year Peter Pond and Peter Pangman organized a rival to the North West Co. at Montreal.

Oct. 4th.—A petition was presented to Governor Haldimand by the North West Co. asking for exclusive rights in the fur trade for ten years.

1785

April 18th.—Peter Pond in Montreal making a strenuous effort to secure a monopoly of the Fur Trade for ten years.

1787

Feb. 12th.—Joseph Norbert Provencher born at Nicolet, Quebec. (Became first Bishop of St. Boniface.)

1790

June 23rd.—Alexander Mackenzie a visitor at Cumberland House.

1793

Posts of North West Co.; N.Y.Z. Co.; and Hudson's Bay Co. at Red River this year.

July 21st.—David Thompson at York Factory after one of his journeys of exploration.

Sept. 1st.—Thompson left York Factory for the Saskatchewan.

Oct. 5th.—Thompson at Cumberland House.

1796

North West Co. Post erected by Peter Grant on the eastern side of the Red River opposite the mouth of the Pembina.

The Hudson's Bay Co. Built a post at the slough near East Selkirk, this was called Fort William. The chimneys were partly standing in the year 1815.

1797

May 23rd.—David Thompson resigned from the Hudson's Bay Co.'s service to go over to the North West Co.

Nov. 28th.—David Thompson left Fort Assiniboine (otherwise known as McDonnell's House and also as Stone Indian River House) for the Mandan Country.

Dec. 7th.—Thompson and Party reached Ash House on the Mouse (Souris) River.

1798

Feb. 3rd.—David Thompson back at Fort Assiniboine from his visit to the Mandan Indians.

Aug. 18th.—David Thompson and Peter Fidler met at Cumberland House.

1800

April 28th.—Daniel Williams Harmon, a partner in the North West Co., left Montreal for the far west.

Aug. 4th.—Harmon at Fort Alexander on the Winnipeg River, near Lake Winnipeg.

Aug. 18th.—Alexander Henry Jr., ascending the Red River reached the mouth of the Assiniboine where he found traces of an old French trading post, probably La Verendrye's Red River (Fort Rouge) Fort.



FORT ALEXANDER, H.B.C. POST
At the Mouth of the Winnipeg River

Oct. 10th.—Harmon crossed Swan Lake and ascended Swan River as far as Swan River Fort.

1801

Early—Alexander Henry started the erection of a North West Co. post on the north shore of the Pembina at its junction with the Red River.

The first Red River cart, built at Fort Pembina. The wheels were of solid wood three feet in diameter.

Aug. 3rd.—Alexander Henry after a journey to Portage la Prairie, thence to Grand Rapids and return, reached Pembina Fort, and found that workmen had completed the stockades and the houses and stores were nearly completed.

1802

Jan. 1st.—At Pembina the barriers of trade competition were forgotten, a grand carousal in which all parties (N.W.Co., H.B.Co., and X.Y.Co.) of both sexes participated with such hearty zest, that before sunrise very general intoxication was in evidence.



CHIEF FACTOR'S RESIDENCE
At Grand Rapids

1803

The first Fort Gibraltar, built by the North West Co. on the North West point at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

Sept. 28th.—Alexander Henry Jr. left an assortment of goods with the officer in charge of Fort Gibraltar at the forks.

Indian Territories.—By the Canada Jurisdiction Act, 1803, the name of "Indian Territories" became the term by which the area (in a general way) previously known as Rupert's Land and now known as the Prairie Provinces was designated. This Act was passed to remedy the fact that these "Indian Territories" were judicially not within the limits of any British Colony.

1804

Jan. 24th.—Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, arrived at Montreal.

Nov. 4th.—The union of the North West Co. and the X.Y. Co. was consummated at Montreal.

1805

Jan. 1st.—The news of the union of the two Montreal Companies reached Fort Pembina and a grand debauch was the result.

May 27th.—Williams Harmon at Fort Souris states in his journal that the three companies have their posts in operation.

June 19th.—Harmon at the forks of the Red and Assiniboine.

1808

Aug. 20th.—Alexander Henry on his way up the Saskatchewan and David Thompson on his way to the Columbia met at the mouth of the Saskatchewan, now Grand Rapids.

1810

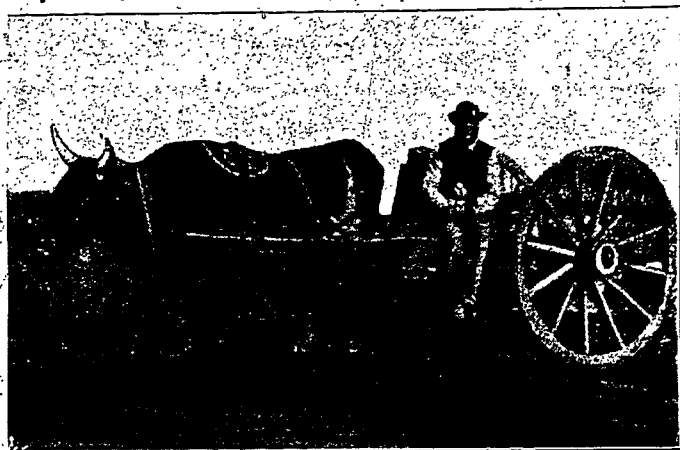
Jan. 3rd.—Lord Selkirk presents to the Directors meeting of the Hudson's Bay Co. a former clerk of the North West Fur Co. at Montreal, Colin Robertson, by name.

Feb. 6th.—Lord Selkirk presented his plan to the Governing Committee of the Hudson's Bay Co.

May 30th.—Members of the Hudson's Bay Co. filed with the Honorable Secretary a strong protest against the Selkirk plan, but notwithstanding, the sale of 116,000 square miles of Territory in the Canadian North West for ten shillings was consummated.

June 12th.—The District of Assiniboia ceded by the Hudson's Bay Co. to Thomas, Earl of Selkirk.

June 25th.—Three vessels, the "Prince of Wales," the "Eddystone" and the "Edward and Ann," with the first contingent of Selkirk Settlers*, sailed from Sheerness for the promised land in the great west of Canada.



Courtesy of the J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Ltd.
RED RIVER CART (From Actual Photograph)

July 25th.—At the eleventh hour of night, the three vessels bearing the Selkirk colonists sailed from Stornoway for Hudson's Bay.

Sept. 6th.—The three vessels loaded with Selkirk colonists entered Hudson's straits.

Sept. 24th.—The end of the journey for the Selkirk colonists. The three vessels anchored off York Factory and the colonists were taken ashore at the point between the Nelson and the Hayes Rivers.

Oct. 5th.—The three vessels sailed for England.

Oct. 7th.—Miles MacDonell moved the colonists from the position where they had remained since the day of landing, to the north side of the Nelson and housed them in tents of leather and canvas.

Nov. 29th.—A small boat crossed the Nelson with a message from Miles MacDonell to Chief Factor Cook at York Factory.

Dec. 31st.—The year ended in a little difference of opinion between the Irish and the Orkney men in which the former are said to have "unmercifully beat the latter."

*Professor Chester Martin, of Manitoba University, after an exhaustive study of the available material states, "all those who reached the Forks with MacDonell on August 30th, 1812," were "men hired by Selkirk's agents for the specific purpose of preparing the land at the Forks for the permanent Settlers to follow."

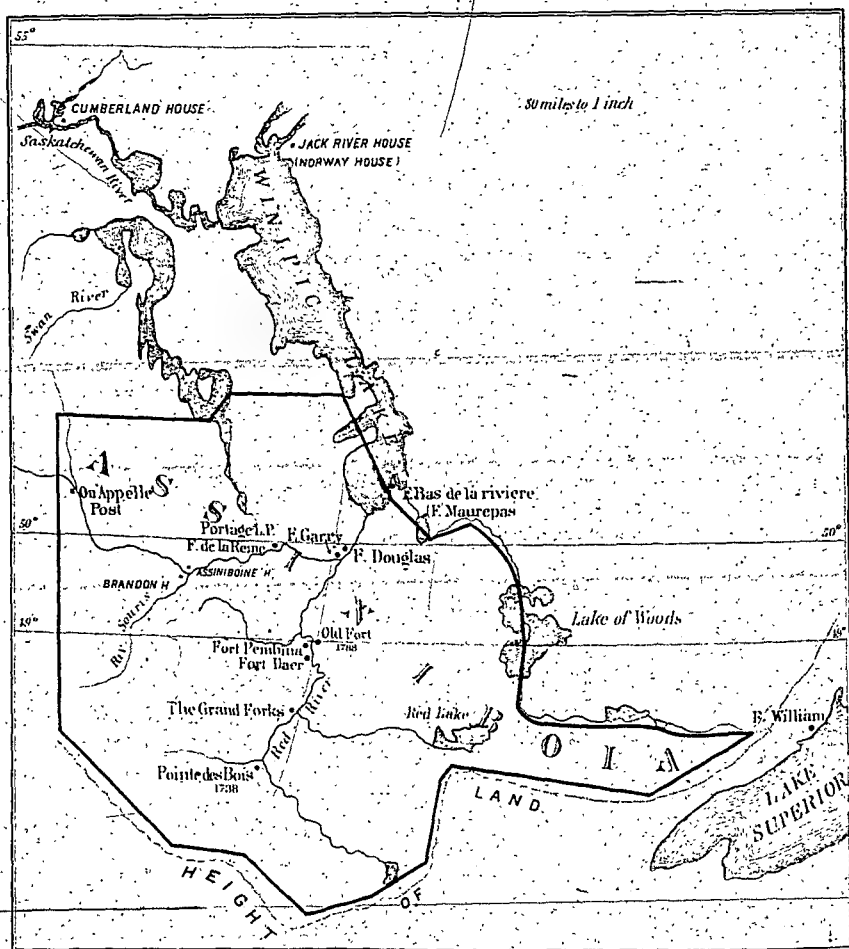
"C" Period of Colonization and Settlement

1812

June 29th.—While preparations were in progress for the embarkation of the Colonists for the Forks of the Red, the spring fur brigade reached York Factory.

July 6th.—Miles MacDonell with the first party of men for Red River Settlement left York Factory.*

Aug. 30th.—MacDonell with 23 workmen, his quota from the immigrants of 1811, reached Red River Settlement and pitched camp on the east bank of the Red River facing the North West Co.'s establishment, Fort Gibraltar.



By courtesy of Rev. Geo. Bryce, D.D.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA : SELKIRK'S DOMAIN

*See foot note on page 25.

Sept. 4th.—MacDonell's report to Lord Selkirk states, "delivery and seizin formally taken in presence of all our people, a number of free Canadians, Indians, &c., three of the N.W.Co. gentlemen attended but did not allow their people to cross. William Hillier, the Hudson's Bay Co's. attorney, represented his employers' interests in the ceremonies. At the moment of exchange of documents a salvo of six guns was discharged.

Sept. 6th.—Most of the party sent to Pembina as they could not be kept at the Forks owing to scarcity of provisions. The rest were set at work on buildings in which to store the implements and effects of the settlers not actually needed for the winter at Fort Daer, and also to clear a little land in which to sow some winter wheat. This would be the beginning of Fort Douglas.

Sept. 12th.—MacDonell reached Fort Pembina.

Sept. 13th.—Selected a site on south side of the Pembina for Fort Daer. The building of same was begun the next day.

Oct. 27th.—Colony of settlers (71) under Owen Keveny reached Red River Settlement.

The first marriage ceremony in the great North-West was performed at York Factory, where, immediately on the arrival of the second contingent of actual settlers* two Scotch Presbyterians were united in holy wedlock by a Roman Catholic priest, Father Bourke.

Nov. 21st.—All of the families and men were housed at Fort Daer.

Dec. 27th.—The officer's quarters at Fort Daer, were only now made habitable.

1813

June 12th.—First meeting on record of the Council of Assiniboia. Miles MacDonell, president; Owen Keveny, Le Serre, K. McRae, Archibald McDonald, Chiefs of East and West "Winnipeg."

June 28th.—Third contingent of colonists sailed from Stromness on board the "Prince of Wales."

Aug. 12th.—The "Prince of Wales" anchored at York Factory.

1814

Jan. 8th.—Proclamation forbidding the taking of food out of the Territory of Lord Selkirk, issued by Miles MacDonell at Fort Daer.

Feb. 4th.—Council named by Miles MacDonell to consist of George Hollingsworth, John Spencer, Archibald McDonald and Chief of East and Chief of West "Winnipeg."

Feb. 10th.—David Anderson (became first Bishop of Rupert's Land) born London, England.

April 4th.—A party of colonists comprising 21 males and 20 females left Churchill for York Factory on foot, reaching their destination on April 13th.

May 18th.—Adams George Archibald, Manitoba's first Lieut. Governor born Truro, N.S.

June 22nd.—Third party of colonists reached Red River.

*See foot note on page 25.

Oct. 21st.—Notice to quit the post (Fort Gibraltar) and premises served upon Mr. Duncan Cameron, chief of the North West Co., by order of Miles MacDonell.

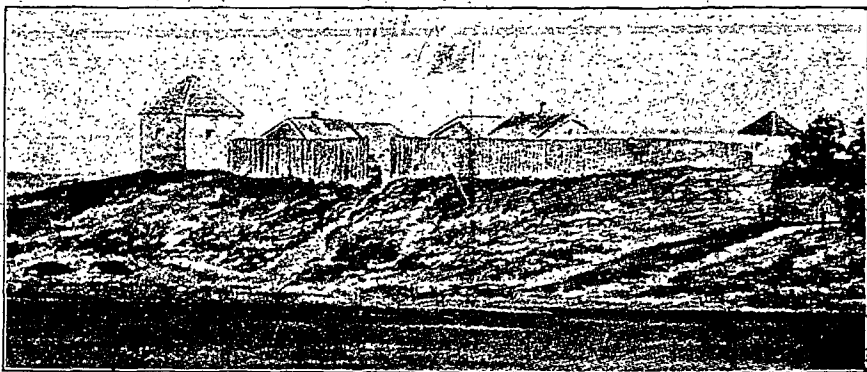
The Hudson's Bay Co. had a post on the eastern bank of the Red opposite the mouth of the Assiniboine by this time.

Colony House, with the other buildings within the palisades became known as Fort Douglas about this time.

1815

April 4th.(?)—After an order had been served on Miles MacDonell at Colony House, Fort Douglas, by order of Duncan Cameron, Fort Gibraltar, to deliver up, the latter by means of two squads of messengers, captured 8 field pieces and a howitzer from the colonists.

May 13th.—Resolution passed at Hudson's Bay House, London, providing a Governor-in-Chief and Council for the whole of the Company's Territory in Hudson's Bay. The territory was divided into two districts, Moose and Assiniboia, the Governor in each district having supreme power, except when the Governor-in-Chief is actually present.



FORT DOUGLAS : 1812-1826

Headquarters of Lord Selkirk's Officials

The present St. Andrew's Rapids was at this time known as Red Deer Rapids and the country around Lower Fort Garry as Red Deer Plain.

June 11th.—The North-Westers made an attack lasting for three-quarters of an hour, on Colony House, within Fort Douglas.

June 15th.—One hundred and forty colonists embarked at Red River under Duncan Cameron for Upper Canada—Holland Landing and Baldoon.

June 21st.—Miles MacDonell surrendered Fort Douglas and was taken by the North West brigade to Montreal.

June 24th.—A meeting of the Council of Assiniboia, (H.B.Co.) issued notice to be served on settlers.

June 25th.—Document served on colonists read, "All settlers to retire immediately from Red River and no sign of a settlement to remain." This order was signed by Cuthbert Grant and four others.

June 25th.—Articles of agreement signed between the Council of Assiniboia and the Metis.

June 27th.—Thirteen families (about fifty persons) embarked at Red River for Hudson's Bay.

Aug. 19th.—Colin Robertson having overtaken the fleeing colonists at Norway House, persuaded them to return with him to Red River, arriving this date.

Aug. 26th.—The fourth company of colonists for the Red River Settlement landed at York Factory.

Aug. 30th.—The Council of Assiniboia presided over by Governor Robert Semple. Councillors appointed were: Thomas Thomas, Assiniboia; William Thomas, Moose District; James Baird, within this territory.

Sept. 5th.—The colonists from Red River reached Holland Landing, forty miles north of Toronto on Lake Simcoe.

Oct. 15th.—Colin Robertson seized Fort Gibraltar, Duncan Cameron made a prisoner, and two of the settler's field pieces recovered. This matter was settled in a few days and Cameron released.

1816

Mar. 13th.—Colin Robertson and half-a-dozen Selkirk stalwarts, entered Fort Gibraltar, seized Duncan Cameron, who was at that moment writing Cuthbert Grant of Minnesota to rally the Pillager Indians against Fort Douglas.

Mar. 19th.—Colin Robertson left Red River with Duncan Cameron as a prisoner, bound for Hudson's Bay.

Mar. 20th.—Governor Semple and his council decided to destroy Fort Gibraltar, and within a week Fort Douglas had been considerably reinforced and the debris left had the torch applied to it.

Mar. 20th.—A raid by an armed force from Forts Douglas and Daer on Fort Pembina resulted in its capture and 10 prisoners therefrom being sent in bonds to Fort Douglas.

Mar. 31st.—Lord Selkirk wrote instructing Miles MacDonell that "The North West Co. must be compelled to quit my lands."

April 23rd.—Appeal of Lord Selkirk to Lord Drummond for military protection for Fort Douglas and the settlement.

May 12th.—Five Hudson Bay Co. boats from Fort Qu'Appelle in the charge of Pambrun and about twenty-four men attacked by a party of about forty-five North-westers under the leadership of Cuthbert Grant, after they had reached the Assiniboine. They were made prisoners and after confinement in a nearby North-West Fort were sent back to Qu'Appelle with the exception of Pambrun.

June 4th.—Lord Selkirk hired four officers and about eighty De Meurons in Montreal.

June 11th.—Colin Robertson at Fort Douglas had a difference with Governor Semple and left for Hudson's Bay.

June 15th.—Alexander McDonell at the head of a band of about 125 Canadians, Indians and half-breeds partly in canoes and partly mounted, (as scouts who rode along the river bank,) reached Portage la Prairie on their way to Fort Douglas.

June 16th.—Lord Selkirk left Kingston, Ontario, with two companies of De Meurons and as many voyageurs.

June 17th.—William McGillivray, Dr. McLoughlin, Simon Fraser, (the explorer,) McLeod, (the J.P.), Haldane, McLellan, McGillis, and Keith with 100 men dashing for the Red River to outdistance Selkirk.

June 17th.—Governor Semple at Fort Douglas, with every precaution taken, even to loaded cannon, ready for any trespassers on the Selkirk domain.

June 17th.—Miles MacDonell, in a light canoe rushing for Red River with the news that Lord Selkirk and ample reinforcements are on the way.

June 17th.—Two Indians and Courte Oreille, deserters from North West Co.'s party, reached Fort Douglas and reported to Governor Semple, through an interpreter, Louis Nolin.

June 18th.—Cuthbert Grant at the head of a band of mounted and armed men left Portage la Prairie.

June 19th.—Battle of Seven Oaks (otherwise the Battle of La Grenouillère) Red River Settlement.

June 20th.—Norman McLeod, North West Co., from Fort William, with 100 men and arms and ammunition for many more reached Red River a day too late to take part in the attack.

June 22nd.—The Kildonan settlers forced to leave, started for Norway House.

June 23rd.—The expelled Selkirk settlers and North-Westers (coming up the river), met between Fort Douglas and the rapids.

June 24th.—Fort Douglas and colonists capitulated to Cuthbert Grant who gave a receipt upon inventory for the North West Co.





LORD SELKIRK

July 29th.—Lord Selkirk at Sault Ste. Marie.

Aug. 12th.—Lord Selkirk at Fort William.

Aug. 13th.—Fort William captured by the Earl of Selkirk in command of the De Meuron regiment.

Aug. 18th.—The North West Co. men arrested at Fort William by Lord Selkirk sent on their way to Montreal in four well-provisioned canoes.

Sept. 19th.—Daniel Mackenzie only North Wester left by Selkirk at Fort William sells out to Miles Macdonell.

Nov. 7th.—M. de Rocheblanc, sent from Ontario to arrest Lord Selkirk, is himself seized and imprisoned together with his officers by Selkirk.

1817

Jan. 10th.—A portion of Selkirk's force from Fort William reach Red River and recapture Fort Douglas without a blow or loss of a life.

Feb. 6th.—The Governor of Canada, Sir John C. Sherbrooke, given instructions by the Imperial Government, requiring restitution, release and removal of all obstacles to travel and trade by both parties.

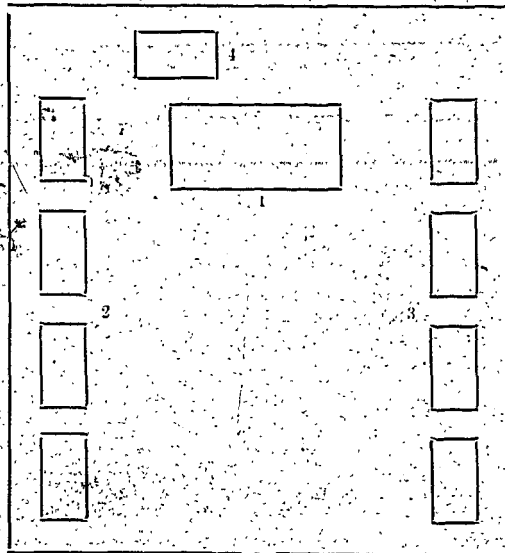
May 1st.—Lord Selkirk left Fort William for Red River.

June.—Lord Selkirk reached his domain and started an investigation.

July 18th.—In the name of the King, George III., Lord Selkirk made a treaty with Swampy Crees and Salteaux Indians on condition of quit-rent of 100 pounds of tobacco.

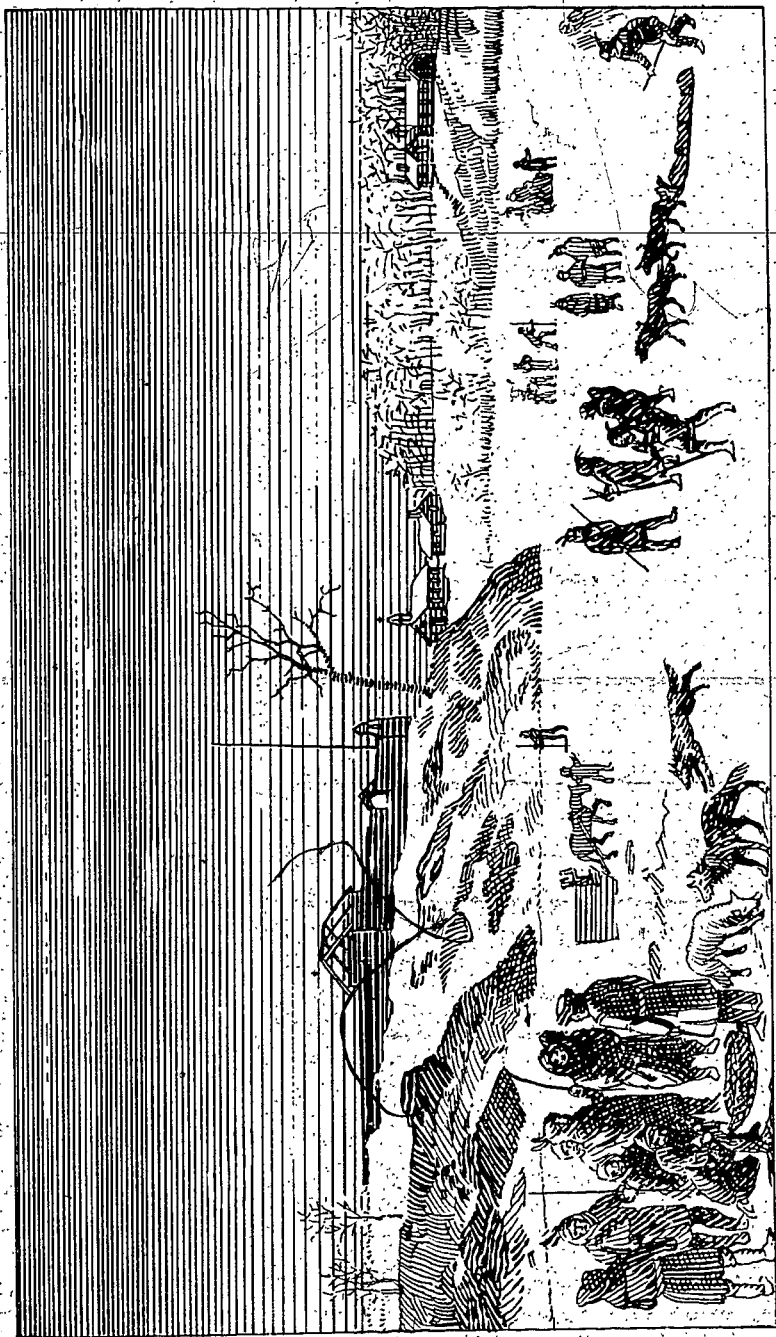
Fort Gibraltar No. 2 built by the North West Co. at Red River.

Fidler's Fort begun by Peter Fidler.



Courtesy of C. N. Bell, Esq., F.R.G.S.
PETER FIDLER'S FORT : 1817-1826

1. Master's House; 2. Houses; 3. Houses; 4. Powder Magazine
5. Main Gate Facing Assiniboine Point.



FORT GIBRALTAR : 1817-1825

Note the new building unfinished.

Redrawn from Water-Color In Dominion Archives

Roman Catholic Church

Priest's House

Painted late in 1821

Roman Catholic School

July 18th.—James Sutherland, a Justice of the Peace, arrived at Red River. He was duly authorized by the Church of Scotland to baptise, marry, and conduct religious services although not an ordained minister.

1818

July 16th.—Fathers Provencher and Dumoulin reached Red River.

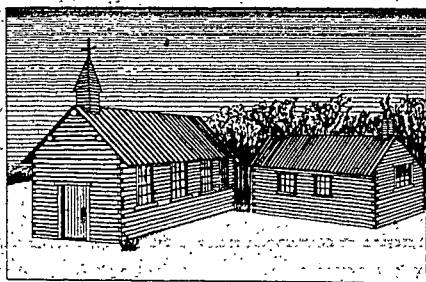
July 18th.—First Mass at Red River by Father Provencher in Government House, Fort Douglas.

Aug. 3rd.—First shower of grasshoppers in Red River settlement.

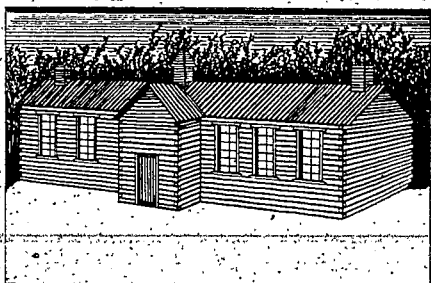
Sept. —First school established at Red River, on the east side, opposite the Assiniboine.

Sept. —Lord Selkirk, at Sandwich, (Upper Canada) tried for breaking into Fort William and for resisting arrest.

Nov. 1st.—First Mass said in the little Roman Catholic mission church. This edifice named St. Boniface; the patron saint of Father Provencher.



FIRST ST. BONIFACE CHURCH
AND PRESBYTERY



FIRST ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

Redrawn from Water-Color Shown on Page 33

1819

Jan. 12th.—St. Boniface College at Red River founded.

June 20th.—Fort Douglas taken possession of by North-Westers.

June 30th.—The North-Westers' brigade from Athabaska on the way to Montreal, captured by Governor Williams (H.B.Co.) of Red River at Grand Rapids.

The Fort begun by Peter Fidler (who had been sent to Brandon House) in 1817 was completed this year by James Sutherland the Scottish missionary and J.P.

Aug. 30th.—When John Franklin reached York Factory, North-West Co. prisoners still there were Benjamin Frobisher, McTavish, McIntosh, Shaw and J. D. Campbell.

Sept. 30th.—Benjamin Frobisher, North West Co., with two servants, made his escape from York Factory and started overland for the Saskatchewan.

Oct. 19th.—Frobisher and his companions passed Oxford House on their way south.

Nov. 27th.—Benjamin Frobisher perished from exposure within two days of the North West Co.'s post on the Saskatchewan.

- Feb. 1st.**—Rev. Father J. N. Provencher appointed Vicar Apostolate in Indian Territories.
- Feb. 24th.**—Alexander MacDonell made Agent by Lord Selkirk "to take charge of all my affairs as proposed in your letter of November 18th. 1819."
- April 8th.**—Died at Pau, France, Rt. Hon. Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk.
- April 25th.**—Rev. John West appointed by Mr. John Pritchard (agent of Lord Selkirk's estate in England) to go to Red River.
- May 27th.**—Rev. John West sailed from Gravesend for York Factory in the "Eddystone."
- Aug. 6th.**—Donald A. Smith (Lord Strathcona) born.
- Aug. 15th.**—Rev. John West reached York Factory on his way to Red River Settlement.
- Sept. 9th.**—First record of baptism in register of Rev. John West, William, son of Thomas and Phoebe Bunn.
- Oct. 13th.**—Rev. John West at Netley Creek, took his first meal (breakfast) in the camp of Pegewis, Chief of the Saulteaux.
- Oct. 14th.**—Rev. John West took up temporary residence at Fort Douglas. Services were also held within the Fort for a few weeks.
- Oct.**—Rev. J. West reports to the London Missionary Society that "a Roman Catholic church is in course of erection. A small house adjoining is the residence of the priest, but no Protestant church or schoolhouse exists in the community."
- Oct.**—Mr. Harbridge opened temporary school in a log-house near the dwellings of Protestant inhabitants. Thirty scholars enrolled.
- Dec. 6th.**—Residence of Rev. John West was now removed to the Lord Selkirk farm, about three miles from the fort and six from the school.

1821

- Jan. 15th.**—Rev. John West made the first missionary trip to Brandon and Fort Qu'Appelle by dog train.
- Feb. 21st.**—The Hudson's Bay Co., London, voted Colin Robertson £1,000 reward for his success.
- Mar. 12th.**—Rev. J. West started on a missionary visit to Forts Pembina and Daer which occupied ten days.
- Mar. 26th.**—The Hudson's Bay Co. and the North West Co. signed letters of amalgamation at London.
- Mar. 29th.**—Nicholas Garry, a Director of the Hudson's Bay Co., left London for a visit to some of the Company's posts in Rupert's Land.
- May 23rd.**—Nicholas Garry and Simon McGillivray meet for the first time in New York.
- June 1st.**—The union of the Hudson's Bay Co. and the North West Co. becomes effective. Capital stock, Hudson Bay Co. £150,000; North West Co., £100,000; agreement to continue for twenty-one years.
- June 13th.**—Nicholas Garry, William and Simon McGillivray left Lacrosse for the west.
- Aug. 1st.**—Rev. J. West starts on a missionary tour to York Factory.

Aug. 4th.—William and Simon McGillivray and Nicholas Garry reach Red River, and issue instructions for the occupation of Fort Gibraltar.

Aug. 6th.—The three Hudson's Bay Directors leave Red River for York Factory.

Aug. 12th.—Nicholas Garry and Governor George Simpson witness the marriage by Rev. J. West, of Thomas Isbister and Mary Kennedy at Norway House.

Aug. 27th.—Rev. J. West arrived at York Factory.

Sept. 2nd.—While Nicholas Garry and Rev. J. West were at York Factory, an Auxiliary branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was organized for Prince Rupert's Land and Red River District, the Hudson's Bay Co. subscribing £120.

Sept. 13th.—Nicholas Garry left York Factory for England, reaching Thurso, Scotland, on Oct. 26th.

Nov. 1st.—Nicholas Garry arrived in London.

Nov. 2nd.—Rev. J. West's journal reads, "we arrived at the camp of Chief Pégewis at Netley Creek having been delayed for several days. Food had run short and we were nearly famished." The hospitality of the Indian Chief, however, stood the test.

Dec. 6th.—A new charter issued to the Hudson's Bay Co. with exclusive trading privileges for twenty years.

1822

Jan. 22nd.—At a meeting of the Church of England Missionary Society in London, at which two directors of the Hudson's Bay Co., Nicholas Garry and Benjamin Harrison, were present, it was decided to send an assistant to the Rev. J. West at Red River in order to establish a regular mission and school for Indian children. The second church, the first St. Boniface Cathedral began.

Fort Gibraltar Becomes Fort Garry

April 18th.—The last register of marriage by Rev. J. West at Fort Gibraltar, the next on the same date is dated at Fort Garry, a foot-note stating that Fort Gibraltar is now Fort Garry. The change made by Governor Simpson in honor of the distinguished visitor of last year.

May 12th.—Father Provencher consecrated Bishop of Juliopolis at Three Rivers, Quebec.

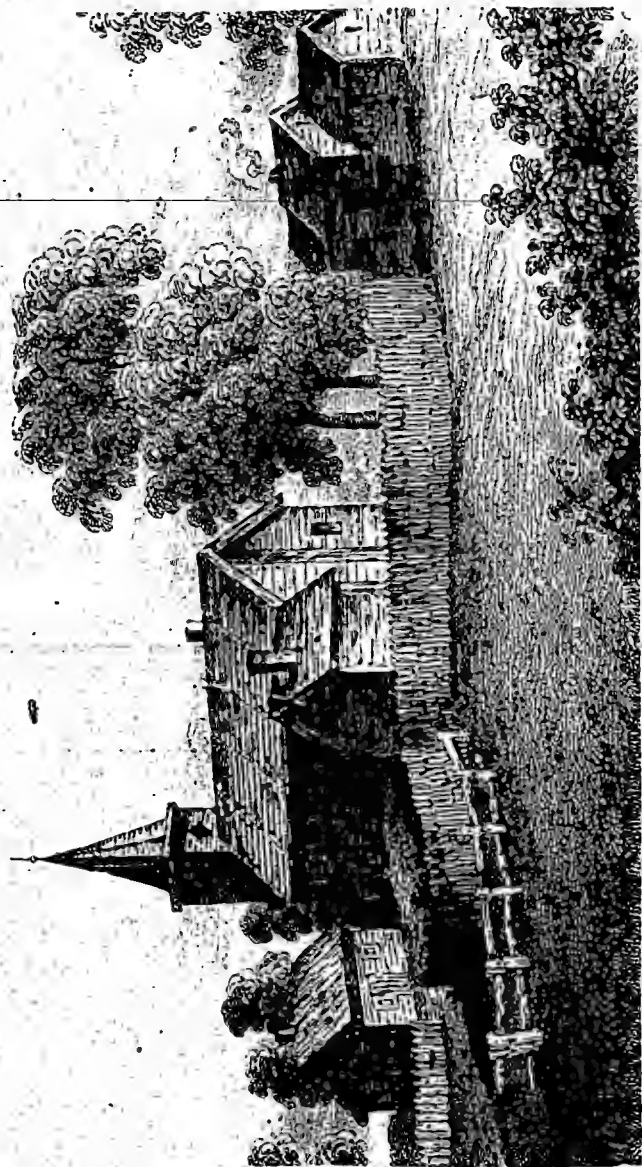
May 19th.—Bishop Provencher left Montreal for St. Boniface.

May 29th.—Hudson's Bay House, London, a resolution of the Directors meeting reads: "There shall be two governors and a council of Rupert's Land and a governor and council for the District of Assiniboia."

July 22nd.—Rev. J. West left for York Factory via Lake Manitoba.

Aug. 7th.—Bishop Provencher reached St. Boniface.

Aug. 20th.—At a meeting of the Temporary Council at York Factory decision was reached owing to the state of repairs of Fort Pembina, to abandon that post entirely.



FIRST ANGLICAN CHURCH

From a Journal of Rev. John West, Published in 1827.
Dedicated June 10th, 1823

Sept 2nd.—The annual meeting of the Prince Rupert's Land and Red River Auxiliary of the B. & F. Bible Society held on the first anniversary of its organization. Receipts for the year were £200, with £60 subscribed for the new year (at York Factory).

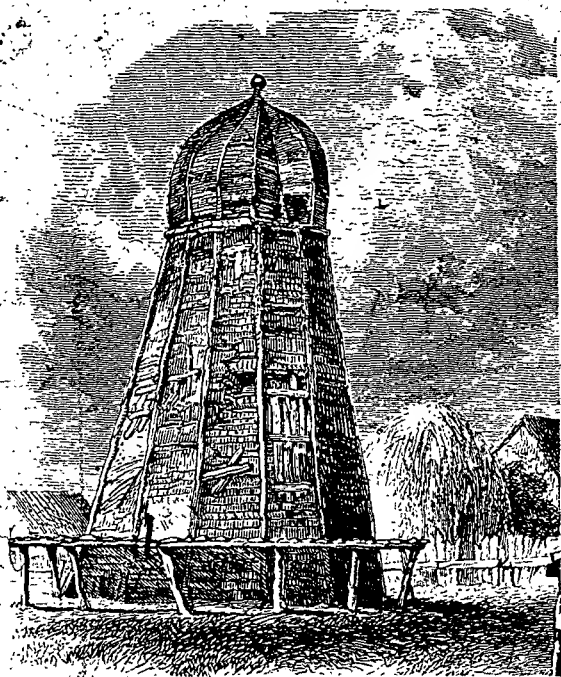
Oct. 5th.—Rev. J. West returned to Fort Garry Mission accompanied by a young woman who was to marry the schoolmaster.

1823

June 10th.—The first Anglican church was opened and consecrated at the morning service. At the evening service Rev. John West preached his farewell sermon.

June —Rev. D. T. Jones left England in a Hudson's Bay Co. ship for Fort Garry.

July 31st.—Rev. J. West at Fort Churchill on a missionary journey, eleven days on foot from York Factory.



From Harper's New Monthly, 1859

WINDMILL ONCE WITHIN FORT DOUGLAS

Sold to Robert Logan, July 9th, 1825, while under construction

July 23rd.—Alexander Antonin Taché (afterwards Archbishop of St. Boniface) born Riviere du Loup, Quebec.

Aug. 10th.—Rev. J. West back at York Factory from Churchill meets Rev. D. T. Jones there.

Oct. 23rd.—Rev. J. West reached Yarmouth Roads, landed next day.

1825

Jan. 13th.—The second Anglican church (Middle Church) consecrated to divine service. Locality known as Image Plain.

July 9th.—Old Fort Douglas with the site and including the Windmill transferred by agreement of sale to Robert Logan by Governor R. N. Pelley for £400.

Fort Garry was rebuilt this year by Governor Pelly.

Dec. —The first native to be baptized into the Anglican Church was the wife of an European settler.

1826

April 28th.—The ice in the Red River broke up.

May 2nd.—Governor Donald Mackenzie and family forced to the upper storey of their residence owing to the flood.

May 19th.—Water forty inches deep in the residence of Rev. D. T. Jones at St. John's (afterwards the Bishop's Court.)

The palisades and many buildings comprising Fidler's Fort, Fort Douglas, and the new Fort Garry built by Governor Pelly last year, were all carried away by the flood this year.

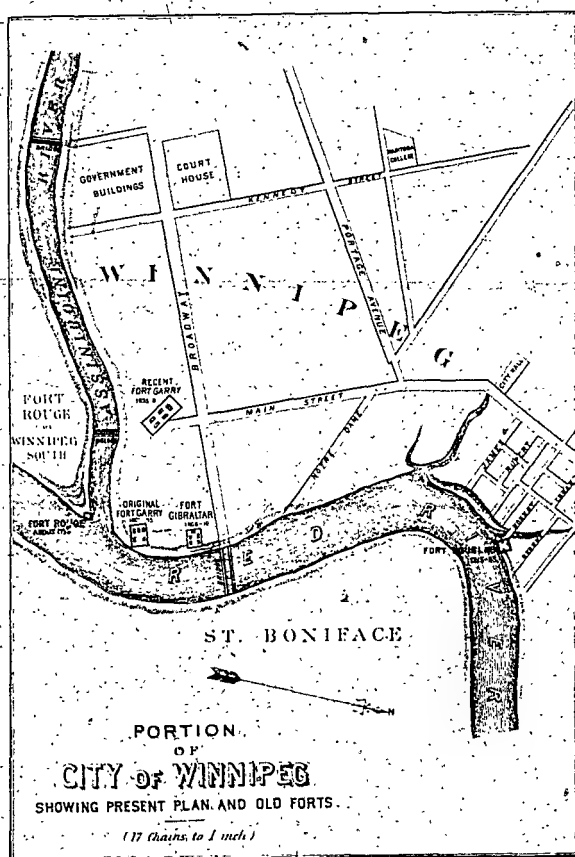
May 22nd.—The waters of the flood began to recede at Fort Garry.

June 24th.—The De Neurons and Swiss departed from Fort Garry and St. Boniface for the United States.

After the flood had subsided, work was begun rebuilding houses only, during this year. These were built further west than the old site, on higher ground.

1828

A school opened in the Anglican Mission for the daughters of the Hudson's Bay Co's. men. The first Ladies' College.



From
THE FIVE FORTS OF WINNIPEG
By Rev. George Bryce, D.D.

1830

Sept. 21st.—Robert Campbell arrived at Fort Garry via York Factory.

1831

May 17th.—Robert Machray born at Aberdeen, afterwards Bishop of Rupert's Land.

1832

April 17th.—Bishop Provencher set out from Lachine for St. Boniface. The "Tallow Co." established at Fort Garry.

April 18th.—Rev. Mr. Cochrane of the Anglican Mission selected a site (East Selkirk) opposite Netley Creek for an Indian establishment of habitation and agricultural education.

May 1st.—The third Anglican Church on the Red River opened at St. Andrew's Rapids.

May 3rd.—Work begun at the Indian establishment, East Selkirk.

The Council of Assiniboia

May 4th.—The Council of Assiniboia in session, Governor Simpson presiding, present, Donald Mackenzie, James Sutherland, John Pritchard and Robert Logan. A writer of standing has stated that "The Council had now been fairly launched upon its legislative career."



Church at St. Andrew's Rapids
Dedicated May 1st, 1832

June 17th.—Bishop Provencher arrived at St. Boniface.

1833

June —Foundations started for number two St. Boniface Cathedral (Turrets Twain.)

Nov. 25th.—Anglican Mission school opened at Indian Settlement three miles south of Middlechurch. Mr. Cook, the schoolmaster, was the son of an English father and Cree mother. The first schoolmaster of this descent at Red River Settlement.

1834

Nov. 26th.—The first stone church at Red River, (the second St. John's) to accommodate seven hundred persons, consecrated by Rev. D. T. Jones. This building became the Cathedral at its consecration as such by Bishop Anderson.

Year End—Five day schools, four hundred children, one young ladies' seminary, twenty-five enrolled, one young men's seminary, thirty enrolled under the supervision of the Anglican Mission at Fort Garry.

"D" Representative Council Inaugurated

1835

Feb. 12th.—The organization meeting of the Company Councils—Present, George Simpson, Esq., Governor of Rupert's Land; President; Rev. D. T. Jones; Rev. William Cochrane; James Bird; James Sutherland; William H. Cook; Robert Logan; John Pritchard; Councillors: John Charles and Andrew Christie, Councillors of Rupert's Land; and by invitation, the Reverend the Bishop of Juliopolis; Donald Ross, Esq., H.B.Co. Service; Alexander Ross, Esq., Sheriff of Assiniboia; John Bunn, Esq., M.D., Andrew McDermot, Esq., Settler and Merchant, Assiniboia.

Reference in minutes to a new establishment about to be formed, the stone Fort Garry.

Plans were ordered to be prepared for Gaol and Courthouse, within the Fort.

Assiniboia was divided into four judicial districts, with James Bird, James Sutherland, Robert Logan and Cuthbert Grant appointed Justices of the Peace.

Aug. 23rd.—That portion of the land now within Her Majesty's Colony, which was sold to Lord Selkirk in 1811, bought back by the Hudson's Bay Co. for £84,000.

1836

Mar. 2nd.—Alexander Ross appointed a Councillor of the District of Assiniboia.

April 28th.—In the first trial by jury, Louis St. Dennis was sentenced to be flogged in public, the public showing its indignation by stoning the floggers.

June 13th.—Meeting of the Council of Assiniboia at New Fort Garry, Governor George Simpson, President, and ten Councillors present.

Dec. 24th.—Five native women baptized at the Anglican Church at the Indian Settlement above Middle Church.

1837

Jan. 4th.—The fourth church in connection with the Church of England Mission opened at the Indian Settlement between St. John's and Middle Church.

June 16th.—The District of Assiniboia, by a revision of the territory, was divided into three in place of four police districts.

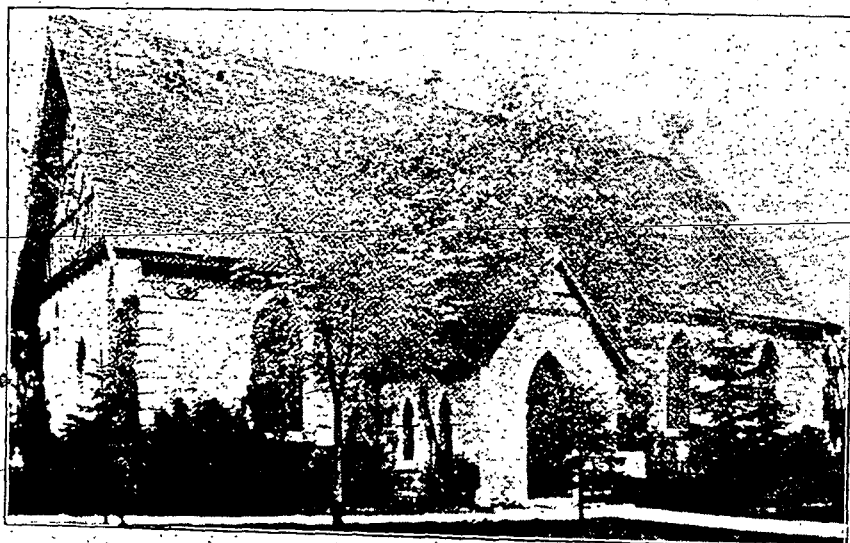
St. Boniface Cathedral No. 2 with Turrets Twain completed.

1838

May 30th.—Hudson's Bay Co. secured a new Charter continuing its rights for a period of twenty-one years.

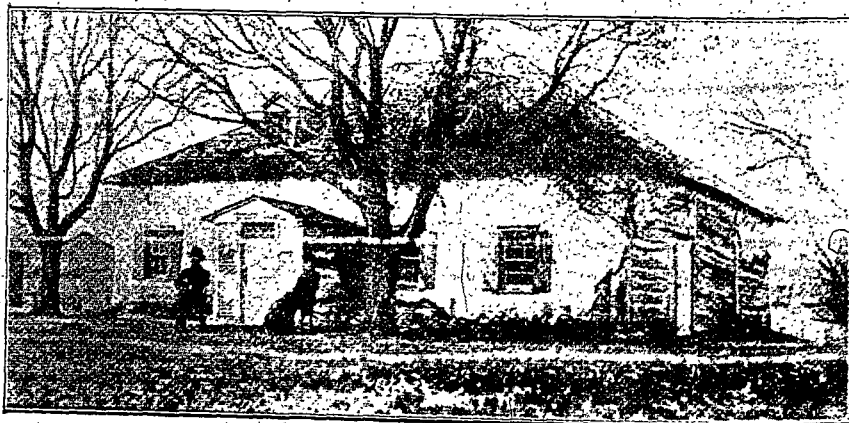
1839

Mar. 13th.—The name "Assiniboia" given to that part of the original Selkirk's Domain as is now within the bounds of Her Britannic Majesty, by a general court of the Hudson's Bay Co., London.



ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

Dedicated Nov. 26th, 1834. Re-consecrated as St. John's Cathedral by Bishop Anderson Oct. 28th, 1854



From the Canadian Magazine

COLONY GARDENS

Home of Alexander Ross, First Public School Teacher; a Councillor and Sheriff of Assinibola

June 13th.—At a meeting of the General Council of the Hudson's Bay Co. at Hudson's Bay House, London, was enacted, that, "George Simpson is hereby appointed Governor of Rupert's Land with a Council of twenty persons and Alexander Christie Governor of Assiniboia with a Council of fifteen persons."

The Stone Fort Garry completed about this time

1840

May 28th.—Rossville Wesleyan Mission, two miles from Norway House, was established by Rev. Mr. Rundel, in 1840, his first registered baptism is entered on this date.

July 3rd.—Sir George Simpson on an overland journey around the world reached Fort Garry.

1841

June 25th.—The Municipal District of Assiniboia was curtailed from the area given by the enactment of the 13th of March 1839 to be limited to a circle extending fifty miles in every direction from the forks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

1843

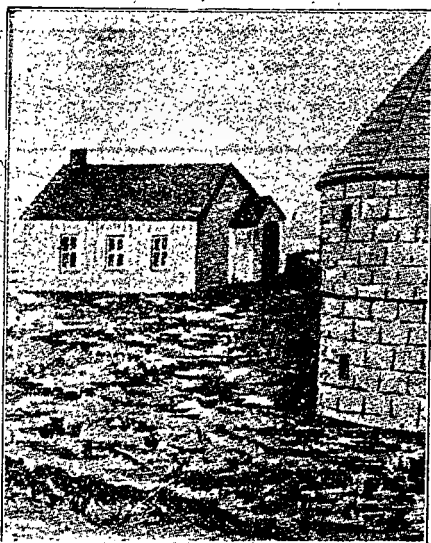
March —Census at Red River, gives figures as follows, viz.:—Roman Catholics, 2798; Protestants, 2345; no Protestants except Church of England members worship at Upper Church. The heads of families as follows: 571 Indians or Half-Breeds; 151 Canadian; 61 Orkneyemen; 49 Scotsmen; 22 Englishmen; 5 Irishmen; 2 Swiss; 1 each Wales, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Poland, United States and Esquimaux. There were 821 horses, 749 mares, 107 bulls, 2207 cows, 1580 calves, 1976 pigs, 3569 sheep.

July 3rd.—The Council of Assiniboia in session in consideration of recent disturbances, ordered that "A new Court House and Gaol be erected without the Fort." and also that "Alexander Ross be appointed Sheriff." —

1844

June 19th.—Governor George Simpson presiding at his first meeting since his return to Assiniboia.

June 22nd.—Bishop Mountain at Fort Alexander at the mouth of Winnipeg River (where he purchased a few supplies)) on his way to Red River Settlement. An entry in his journal records his first view of a Western Sunset, as of "unequalled glory."



Court House Without the Fort : 1843-1873.

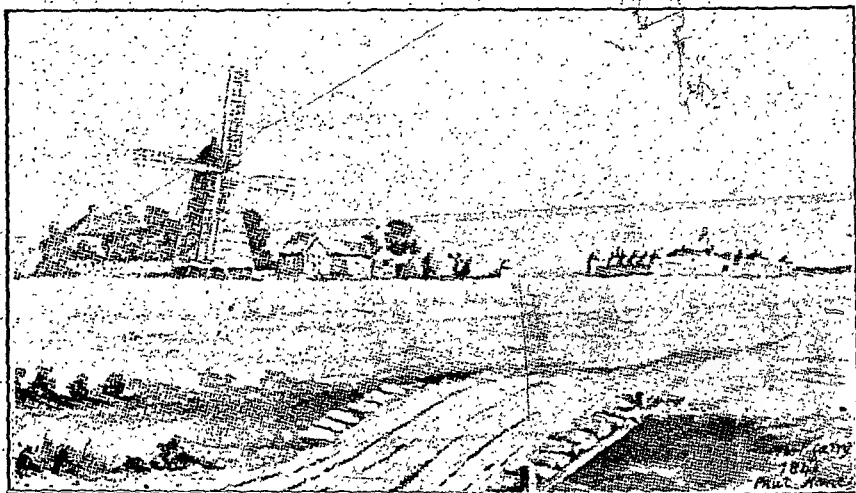
June 23rd.—Bishop Mountain preached at both services in the East Selkirk Church, (the Indian Industrial and Agricultural Settlement) through a half-breed school-master, as interpreter, with about 250 Indians present who comprised the whole congregation.

June —A reciprocal exchange of visits between Bishop Mountain and Bishop Provencher at Red River Settlement and St. Boniface is recorded in the former's Journal.

July —Bishop Mountain records that "there is an old blockhouse and a few other buildings near Upper Fort Garry which are called 'The Old Fort.' " "The Company issues paper money in three denominations, the highest value being one pound; these, for the convenience of the natives are printed in red, blue and black." "Mr. Thom, his lady and family have apartments at Lower Fort Garry."

Oct. 23rd.—Louis Reille, Jr., born at St. Boniface.

Dec. 16th.—Bishop Mountain makes a very strong appeal to the Church Missionary Society, London, for a Bishop to be sent to Red River Settlement.



SITE OF FORT DOUGLAS

FORT GARRY

By Paul Kane, 1846.

1845

June 8th.—Sir John Franklin with two ships, "Erebus" and "Terror," left the Orkney Islands in search of a North-West Passage.

Aug. 25th.—Father Aubert and Brother Taché (afterwards Archbishop) of the Oblate Order arrived at St. Boniface.

Sept 5th.—The first execution took place. A Saulteaux, who, in shooting a Sioux, the bullet passed through the body of his victim and killed another Saulteaux.

1846

- Jan. 14th.**—Daniel H. McMillan (now Sir Daniel) ex-Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba born at Whitby, Ontario.
- June 15th.**—Treaty signed as to the International Boundary west of Lake-of-the-Woods.
- Sept. 12th.**—Franklin's ships beset by the ice off King William's Land.

1847

- May 28th.**—Date of records left in a cairn at Collinson's Inlet (Irving Bay) by the Franklin expedition.
- June 4th.**—Rev. Joseph Norbert Provencher made Bishop of St. Boniface.
- June 11th.**—Sir John Franklin died.

1849

- May 17th.**—The trial of one William Sayer became the occasion of what was commonly called "Magna Charta Day" in the Red River Settlement.
- May 29th.**—Bishop David Anderson consecrated.
- May 31st.**—Record in minutes of Council of Assiniboia, "Had opinion that the disturbance of May 17th had arisen from a desire on the part of Canadians and others for the removal of Mr. Recorder Thom from the Settlement."

July 30th.—Trial by Jury established at a meeting of the Council of Assiniboia held in the Court House within Fort Garry. The Supreme Court to be the Governor and Council with the aid of a jury.



FIRST BISHOP'S COURT
St. John's : Oct. 12, 1849

- Oct. 12th.**—At the Council of Assiniboia, the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land (David Anderson) and Rev. John Smithhurst after taking oath took their seats as members of Council.

1850

- June 14th.**—Rev. A. A. Tache appointed coadjutor to Bishop Provencher at St. Boniface.

The north wall of Fort Garry removed and a wooden extension built on, with the castellated gateway re-erected.

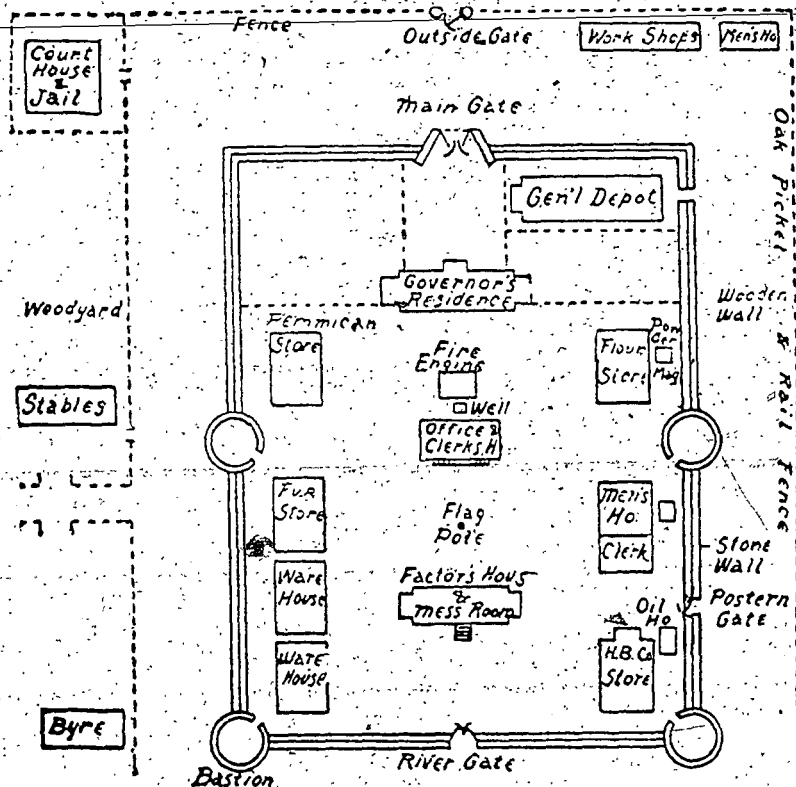
- Oct. 26th.**—The North-West Passage discovered by Captain McClure, at Point Russell where at an elevation of 600 feet, he saw Parry or Melville Sound beneath him. The Strait connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans he named after the Prince of Wales. Captain McClure had travelled on foot for five days, his ship, the "Investigator," being frozen in.

1851

Sept. 18th.—Rev. John Black, pioneer Presbyterian Minister in Western Canada, arrived at Kildonan, the Scottish settlement of Fort Garry.

Sept. 28th.—The first service conducted by a Presbyterian Minister in Western Canada on the site of the present Kildonan Manse.

Nov. 23rd.—Rev. A. A. Tache consecrated at Viviers, France.



PLAN OF FORT GARRY

1836-1881

Courtesy of, Rev. George Bryce, D.D.

1852

June 27th.—Bishop Taché arrived at St. Boniface.

Sept. 20th.—Samuel P. Matheson born Kildonan. (Now Primate of all Canada.)

Dec. 9th.—Louis Rielle Sr. asked the Council of Assiniboia to set a price on the Pulling Mill which had not been used for five years.

1853

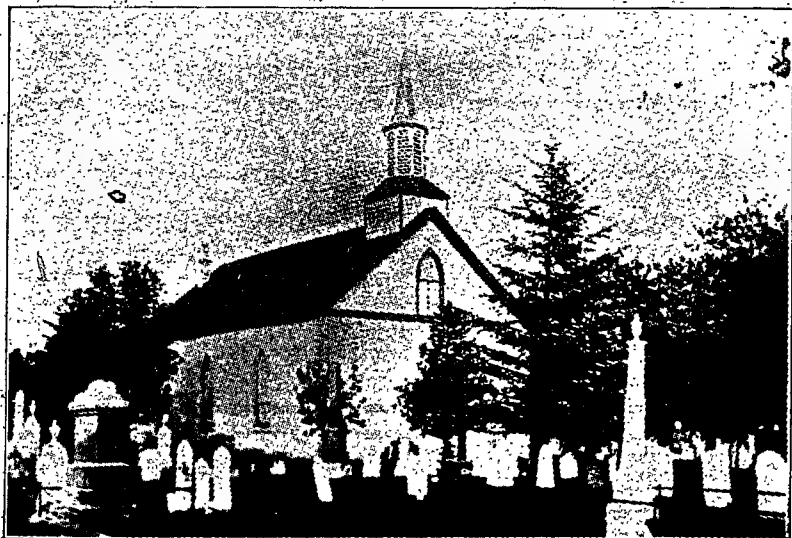
Mar. 29th.—Negotiations had been affected (as reported to meeting of the Council) for the sale of the Fulling Mill to Mr. Louis Rielle for £15.

June 7th.—Bishop J. N. Provencher's death and the elevation of Bishop Taché took place.

Oct. 28th.—St. John's Cathedral consecrated by that name by Bishop Anderson.

1854

Jan. 5th.—The first Presbyterian Church in Western Canada dedicated at Kildonan. The property was free of debt.



KILDONAN CHURCH

1855

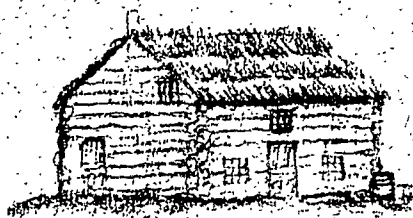
Aug. 23rd.—Louis P. A. Langevin (afterwards Archbishop) born, St. Isadore, Quebec.

1857

Feb. 5th.—The British House of Commons appointed a select Committee to consider the state of those British Possessions in North America which are under the Administration of the Hudson's Bay Co., or over which they possess a license to trade.

In this connection the Canadian Government (United Upper and Lower Canada) sent representatives to England beginning an agitation which only ended in the surrender of November 19th, 1869.

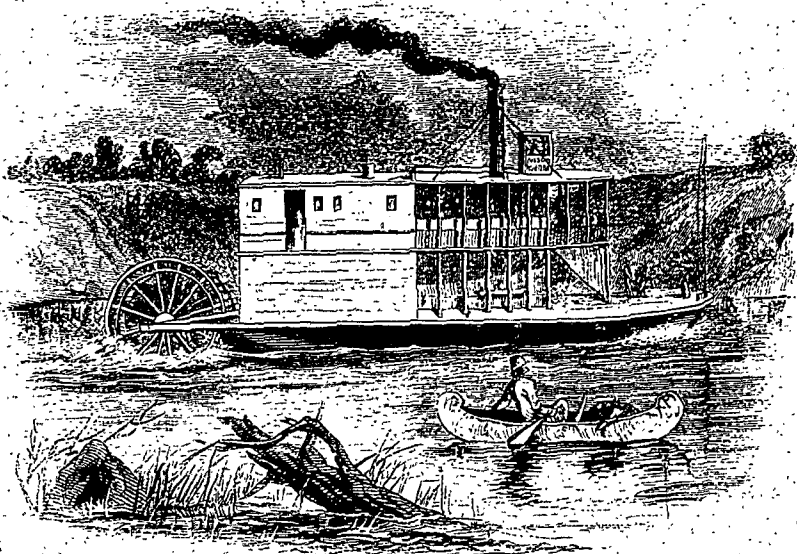
May 28th.—The Anglican Church at St. James dedicated.



FIRST ST. NORBERT CONVENT
Opened 1858

1859

April 1st.—The boiler of the “Anson Northup” reached Lafayette at the Red River opposite the mouth of the Cheyenne from Gull River (about 150 miles) overland.



THE ANSON NORTHUP
The First Steamboat to reach The Forks : May 19, 1859

May 19th.—A public holiday proclaimed when the whistle of the First Steamboat was heard upon the river. A Royal Salute was fired from the Fort and great rejoicing the day the “Anson Northup” tied up to the pontoon bridge at the Forks.

The next day a full load of passengers were taken down the river to and out on Lake Winnipeg. The first Red River Excursion.

Norman Kitson had a trading post at St. Boniface where was displayed a white buffalo skin to the engineer of the steamboat.

The “Northup” went back to Fort Abercrombie but made a return trip and wintered at Lower Fort Garry.



THE PAS IN 1858.
From the Hudson's Bay Road, by A. H. De Tremaudan.



FIRST NEWSPAPER OFFICE IN WESTERN CANADA
Plant arrived, Nov. 1, 1859. First Newspaper issued Dec. 28, 1859

1859-60

Nov. 1st.—The First Newspaper outfit arrived at the Forks.

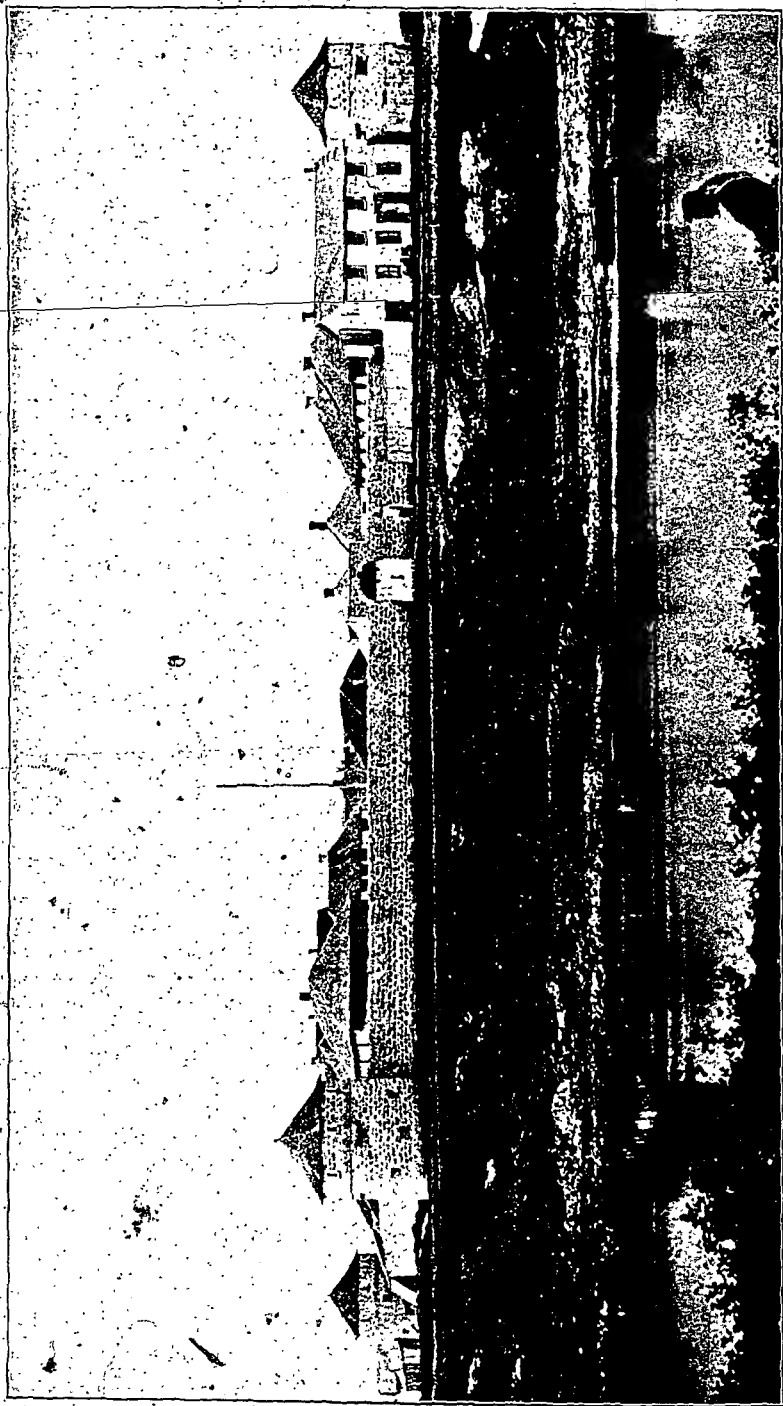
Dec. 28th.—Volume 1, Number 1, of the "Nor-Wester" published at Red River Settlement.

1860

Dec. 14th.—Bishop Taché's Palace at St. Boniface burned.

1861

Feb. 21st.—The second St. Boniface Cathedral destroyed by fire.



FORT GARRY IN 1860

May 24th.—The first party of gold-seekers celebrated Victoria Day at Fort Garry, before setting out on their long trek overland to the head of the Saskatchewan.

Aug. 23rd.—Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle at the head of the first scientific expedition, left Fort Garry to investigate conditions for an all-Canadian railroad across Canada.

Nov. 6th.—Kildonan Congregation authorized Rev. John Black to give Fort Garry Presbyterians a fortnightly service.



Harper's New Monthly Magazine

FORT ELLICE, 1860.

1863

May 8th.—Robert S. Thornton (present Provincial Minister of Education) born Edinburgh.

Sept. 13th.—Dispensation issued by the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, under which the first Masonic Lodge was held in Fort Garry on November 8th, 1864.

1864

Jan. 11th.—St. Clement's Anglican Church (north of Selkirk) Consecrated by Rev. Robert Machray.

June 17th.—Hon. John A. Macdonald and Hon. A.T. Galt, waited (by arrangement) upon George Brown, at his apartments at the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec. The first real step towards Confederation.

Oct. 4th.—Most Rev. David Anderson, Bishop of Rupert's Land resigned office.

Oct. 10th.—Quebec Confederation Conference opened and continued in session until the eighteenth.

Nov. 8th.—The first meeting of (Northern Light Lodge) A. F. & A. Masons in Western Canada.

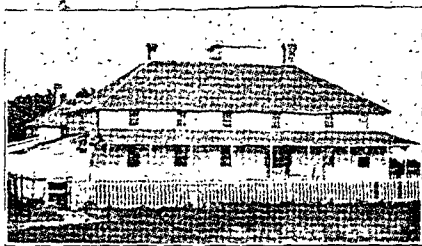
1865

June. 24th.—Rev. Robert Machray consecrated Bishop of Rupert's Land at Lambeth Place by the Archbishop of Canterbury.
The third St. Boniface Cathedral and Bishop's Palace completed and Consecrated.

Oct. 12th.—Bishop Robert Machray arrived at Red River Settlement.

1866

Nov. 1st.—St. John's College was re-opened with the Rev. John McLean, late of Aberdeen University as its Warden.



FIRST ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

Dec. 4th.—The first meeting in Westminster Hall, London, of delegates from Canada for the Confederation debates in Parliament.

1867

Mar. 29th.—Confederation Bill is assented to by Queen Victoria and becomes the law of the Empire.

May 10th.—Royal Proclamation of Confederation Bill.

Confederation Becomes Effective

July 1st.—First Canadian Dominion Day.

Dec. 16th.—The Canadian Parliament adopts joint (Senate and Commons) address to Queen Victoria, asking to be allowed to take over the North-West Territories.

1868

Jan. 17th.—Date of a letter written by Thomas Spence to a parliamentary friend at Ottawa intimating the organization at Portage la Prairie some days earlier, of a (proved to be illegal) Provisional Loyal Government as 'The Governor and Council of Manitoba', Red River Settlement to be the capital.



HON. A. G. B. BANNATYNE
1867-1872
Postmaster for Assiniboia District
First Postmaster for Winnipeg
First Post Office Inspector for Manitoba

May 26th.—The Great Seal of Canada prescribed by Royal Warrant.

June 30th.—Date of arrival of Winnipeg's pioneer and foremost present day merchant, James H. Ashdown.

July 4th.—Rev. George Young and party of Methodist Missionaries arrived at Fort Garry. The first Methodist Church Service held a few weeks later in a private house.



THE GREAT SEAL OF CANADA

July 31st.—An Act passed by the Imperial Government enabling Her Majesty to accept a surrender upon terms; of the Lands and Privileges and Rights of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay, and for admitting the same into the Dominion of Canada. Vict. 32-33, Ch. 15.

Nov. 27th.—Sir John Young, the new Governor-General arrived at Quebec.

Dec. 4th.—First Holy Trinity Church consecrated. It stood on the site of the present Garry Building, corner Garry and Portage.

Dec. 14th.—First "Wesley Hall", the forerunner of Wesley College, at the corner of Portage and Main opened and dedicated. "Very much more comfortable than the little court-room at the Fort," Rev. George Young remarks in his "Manitoba Memories."



LORD LIZGAR

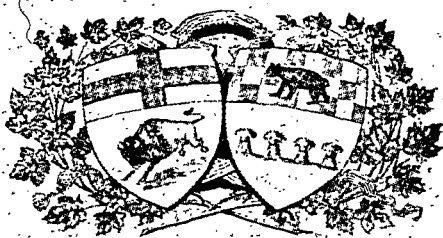
Sworn in as Governor-General of Canada, Dec. 29, 1868

Dec. 29th.—Sir John Young created Lord Lizgar and sworn in as Governor-General of Canada.

1869

Mar. 9th.—Premature celebration at Fort Garry of the end of the Hudson's Bay Co's. Regime. This date became the beginning of political chaos which was only brought to a close when Wolseley and his troops marched into Fort Garry, Aug. 24th, 1870.

June 22nd.—An Act assented to for the Temporary Government of Rupert's Land and North West Territories when United to Canada. This Act also provided authority for the raising of a sum not exceeding \$1,460,000, payable to the Hudson's Bay Co., and a like sum for the opening up, settlement and administration of North-West Territories.



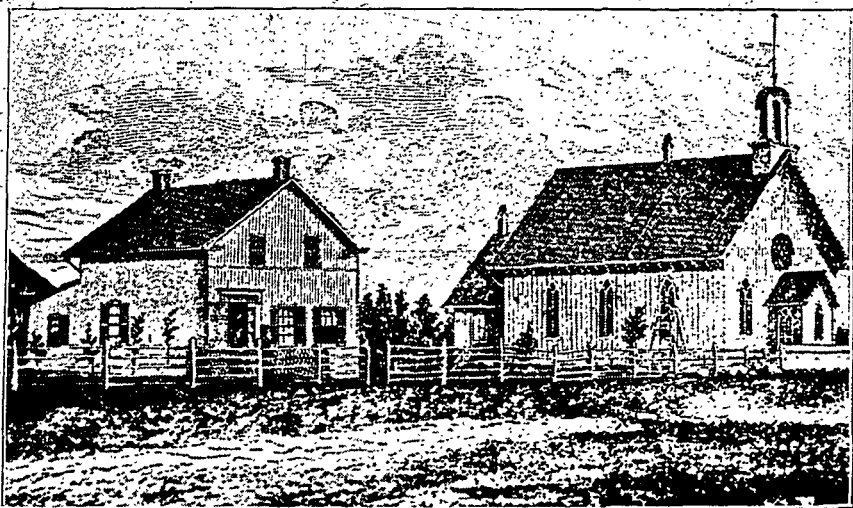
ARMS OF
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST
TERRITORIES

July 31st, 1868

July 1st.—The Flag at Fort Garry bearing the word "Canada" hauled down.

Aug. 17th.—The first service (a class meeting) held in Wesley Hall No. 2, on the east side of Main near Water street.

Aug. 22nd.—Wesley Hall dedicated.



WESLEY HALL No. 2
Dedicated August 22nd, 1869

FIRST GRACE (Methodist) CHURCH
Dedicated September 17th, 1871

Sept. 28th.—Hon. William McDougall appointed Lieut.-Governor of North-West Territories.

Provisional Government Inaugurated

Oct. 20th.—Red River Insurrection began. "The French are off to drive back the Governor."

Oct. 21st.—Order is issued by John Bruce, President, and Louis Riel, Secretary, of the Provisional Government, warning Lieut.-Governor Hon. William McDougall not to enter Manitoba.

Those intrusted with the serving of this order on the Lieut.-Governor took possession of the highway near the Salle River between Fort Garry and the boundary.

Oct. 25th.—Louis Riel and John Bruce present by invitation at a meeting of the Council of Assiniboia. Only Louis Riel addressed the Council.

Oct. 30th.—Ambrose Lepine served the order from the Provisional Government on the Lieut.-Governor.

Nov. 3rd.—John Bruce and his Provisional Government took possession of Fort Garry.

A flag bearing the Fleur-de-Lis and Shamrock replaced the Red Ensign with H.B.C. in the fly, on the staff inside the Fort.

Nov. 12th.—The appeal to Governor William McTavish from the residents for a proclamation is the first known document dated "Winnipeg."

Nov. 16th.—Governor McTavish of the Hudson's Bay Co. issued proclamation denouncing the insurrection.

A National Convention called by the Provisional Government at Fort Garry.

Nov. 19th.—The Deed of Surrender to Her Majesty signed by the Hudson's Bay Co.

Nov. 24th.—The National Convention at Fort Garry passed its "Bill of Rights" established Fort Garry as the Seat of Government, the Capital of Rupert's Land and North West Territories.

Dec. 1st.—The Provisional Government adjourned.

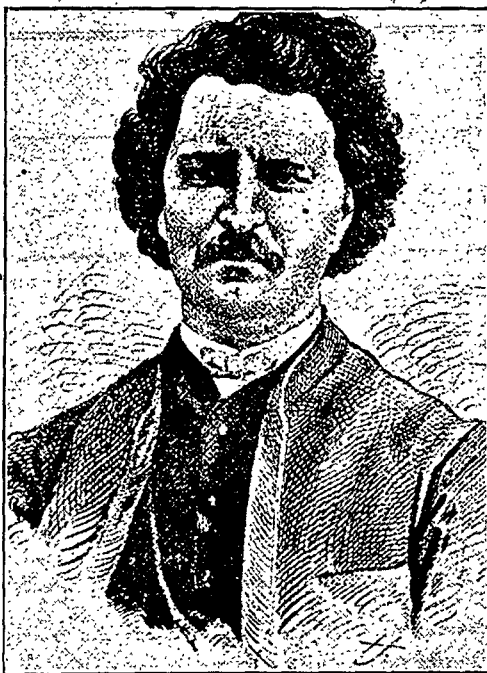
Rupert's Land and North West Territories became part of the Dominion of Canada.

Dec. 4th.—No. 1 Company, Winnipeg Volunteers organized.

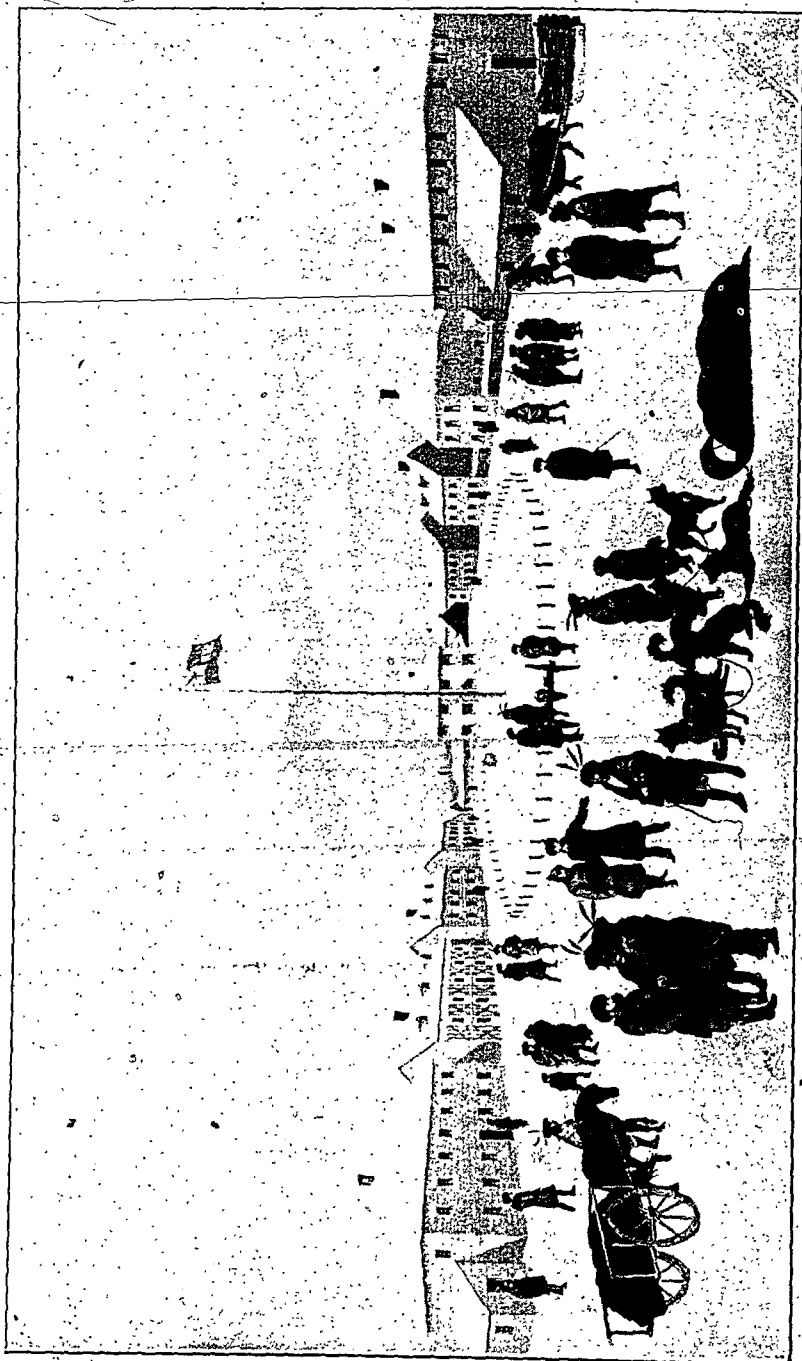
Dec. 7th.—Dr. Schultz's store, containing much of the provisions of the village and being the rendezvous of the loyal citizens was under guard. Louis Riel sent a posse of armed men and made prisoners of all who had congregated there. Fifty-six persons were crowded into three rooms in the Fort this date.

Dec. 12th.—Rev. George Young held services with the prisoners at the jail where they had been taken.

Dec. 17th.—Date of the Commission of Donald A. Smith, Special Commissioner of the Dominion Government to Fort Garry.



LOUIS RIEL
President Provisional Government : Dec. 27th, 1869



OLD FORT GARRY
Commissioner Donald A. Smith with left arm extended

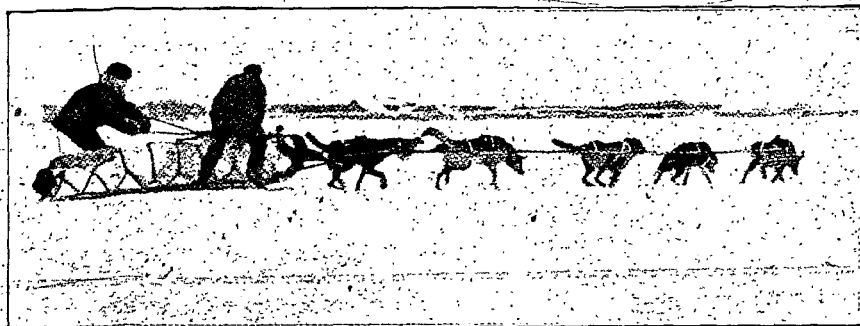
Dec. 27th.—Commissioner Donald A. Smith arrived at Fort Garry.
Louis Riel elected President of the Provisional Government. John Bruce resigned.

1870

Jan. 7th.—Just as William Coldwell had part of the first number of his new paper "The Red River Pioneer," on the press; the premises were confiscated by the Provisional Government and a deputy appointed Printer to the President. Some of the copies of the first number of the "New Nation, Winnipeg," the official organ of the Provisional Government were printed on sheets also bearing the imprint of the "Red River Pioneer" Volume 1, No. 1.

Jan. 19th.—Meeting called at Fort Garry by the Provisional Government to hear the Commission of Donald A. Smith read, as to its purpose and scope. One thousand men stood for hours in a temperature of 20° below zero.

Jan. 23rd.—Dr. John Schultz escaped from the inner jail at Fort Garry with a broken leg.



R.N.W.M. POLICE DOG TRAIN
From the Hudson's Bay Road, by A. H. De Tremaudan

Jan. 25th.—Meeting called by Riel, of twenty French and twenty English delegates to consider a programme best for the country.

Feb. 11th.—Convention which opened on Jan. 25th brought to a close.

Feb. 12th.—All the prisoners at Fort Garry offered their liberty on condition, (a) taking oath of allegiance; (b) leaving the country and taking oath not to return in arms while the Provisional Government was in office.

Feb. 24th.—Boundary Treaty declaration at Washington.

Feb. 26th.—First meeting of Riel Legislature with English speaking members.

Mar. 3rd.—Riel elected his own court-martial on the case of Thomas Scott.

Mar. 4th.—Thomas Scott executed by order of Louis Riel, President of the Provisional Government.

Mar. 5th.—First election for two representatives for the Town of Winnipeg at the Engine House.

Mar. 9th.—Archbishop Taché returned to St. Boniface.

Mar. 18th.—Commissioner Donald A. Smith left Fort Garry for Onawa.

April 9th.—Proclamation over the signature of Louis Riel to the people of the North-West on the work of the Assembly.

April 23rd.—The Colonial office granted Canada's appeal for 250 regulars to be sent to Manitoba immediately on condition that 500 Canadian Militia accompany them.

May 2nd.—Bill for the creation of the Province of Manitoba introduced in the House of Commons, Ottawa, by Sir John A. MacDonald.

May 10th.—Hon. Adams George Archibald appointed Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

May 11th.—£300,000 paid by the Imperial Government to the Hudson's Bay Co., London.

May 12th.—The Manitoba Act assented to. This Act was to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba.

Para. 8: "The Seat of Government shall be Fort Garry or within one mile thereof."

May 14th.—Companies One and Four, 60th Rifles, left Toronto for Fort Garry. Companies Two and Three started two days later.

May 20th.—Robert McBeth (father of Rev. R. G. McBeth) appointed Magistrate by the Provisional Government. The honor was kindly but firmly declined.

Proclamation of Lieut.-Governorship of Adams George Archibald.

May 21st.—Lord Wolseley with 400 Regulars and 750 Militia left Collingwood for the west.

June 23rd.—Rupert's Land and North-West Territories added to the Dominion of Canada by an Imperial Order-in-Council to be effective July 15th, 1870.



"E" Manitoba's History as a Province

....

July 15th.—The Province of Manitoba inaugurated and admitted into the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada. Winnipeg became the capital of the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

The North-West Territories Inaugurated and admitted into Confederation.

Aug. 24th.—438 British Regulars and 712 Canadian Militia under Col. Garnet J. Wolseley, landed at the foot of Lombard Street, paraded to and into Fort Garry accompanied by nearly the whole populace. The recent Provisional Government having not only dissolved, but also disappeared, Wolseley took possession of the Fort without a shot being fired, and called upon Commissioner Donald A. Smith to administer the Government pending the arrival of the Lient. Governor. The Red River Rebellion had come to an end.

Aug. 29th.—The first detachment of Col. Wolseley's men marched out of the Fort to return to Ontario by the way they had come.



HUDSON'S BAY HOUSE WITHIN FORT GARRY

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Council of Assiniboia : 1835-1869
Provisional Government : 1869-1870
Manitoba Government : 1870-1882

Sept. 2nd.—Lieut.-Governor A. G. Archibald arrived at Fort Garry and took up residence at Government House within the Fort.

Sept. 3rd.—Lieut.-Governor Archibald took the oath and assumed the duties of office.

Sept. 6th.—Lieut.-Governor Archibald held a levee at the home of Governor Smith of the Hudson's Bay Co., where His Excellency is stopping, the guest of honor.

Notice of a meeting of the Council of Assiniboia to be held on Tuesday, 6th September, 1870, at Hudson's Bay House, Fort Garry, Don. A. Smith; J. J. Hargrave, Secretary.



HON. ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD
First Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba

Sept. 9th.—Col. G. J. Wolseley gave a valedictory address to his men.

Sept. 10th.—Col. Wolseley left for the east.

Sept. 13th.—"The Manitoba News Letter," a new paper issued its first number.

The Lieut.-Governor waited upon by a large band of Indians.

Sept. 16th.—Hon. Alfred Boyd became acting Premier.

Oct. 4th.—Rev. John Black elected Moderator of the first Presbytery, erected by the Canada Presbyterian Church in Old Kildonan, the Westminster of Western Canada.

Nov. 17th.—First sitting of the General Quarterly Court under the new regime, Judge Johnston presiding.

Nov. 18th.—Proclamation issued from Ottawa that the Customs Tariff for Manitoba is the same as in force in Canada.

Nov. 21st.—Dispensation issued by the Grand Lodge of Canada, which resulted in the inauguration of Prince Rupert Lodge No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Nov. 26th.—U.S. Consul J. W. Taylor opened his office over the Gingras store.

Nov. 28th.—Lieut.-Governor Archibald issued proclamation of the rules and regulations for conducting the first election of members for the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba.

Dec. 10th.—Prince Rupert Lodge No. 1, A.F. & A.M. held its first meeting.

Dec. 13th.—Proclamation giving the distribution of the territory included only in the parishes along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers and the settlements along Lake Manitoba.

Dec. 30th.—The first election for the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba. Population of Manitoba estimated at 11,963.

Jan. 10th.—The first Legislature organized, with Hon. H. J. Clarke Premier and Attorney-General; Hon. M. A. Gérard Treasurer; Hon. Thomas Howard Provincial Secretary; Hon. A. Boyd Minister of Public Works and Agriculture; Hon. James McKay, Minister without portfolio. (As originally arranged see J. P. Robinson, p. 17.)

Mar. 10th.—The first Legislative Council (Upper House) for Manitoba inaugurated with seven members. First Speaker, Hon. James McKay; Clerk, Thomas Spence; Captain Villiers, Usher of the Black Rod.

Mar. 14th.—The Legislative Council sworn in by Hon. Thos. Howard and Hon. Henry J. Clarke, commissioners appointed for that purpose.

Mar. 15th.—The First Session of the First Legislature held in a house bought from the Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne (Postmaster) about the site of the present Grain Exchange or Grain Growers' Grain Co. Twenty-eight members being present.



From a Photograph in the Provincial Library
MANITOBA'S FIRST PARLIAMENT BUILDING
 March 15th, 1871 to December 3rd, 1873

April 2nd.—The first Dominion Census gave Manitoba a population of 18,995 including Indians.

April 10th.—Building operations started on the first Grace Methodist Church.

April 26th.—Manitoba's first party of immigrants arrived from Ontario, consisting of eight men whom it had taken four weeks to make the journey.

May 3rd.—First Manitoba Public School Act assented to. The Legislature Prorogued.

May 27th.—The first issue of the newspaper "Le Metis."

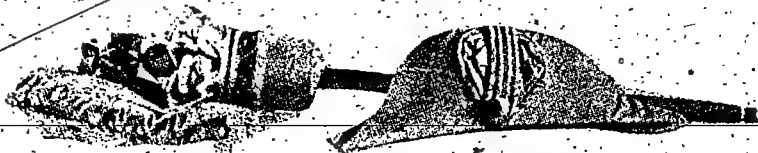


THE CABINET OF 1871 AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE

June 29th.—An amendment to the British North America Act, which enabled the Dominion Government to create new provinces passed by the Imperial Parliament.

July 8th.—The first election of School Trustees in Winnipeg.

July 13th.—The date of the Charter of Winnipeg's First Lodge of Masons, Prince Rupert Lodge No. 1.



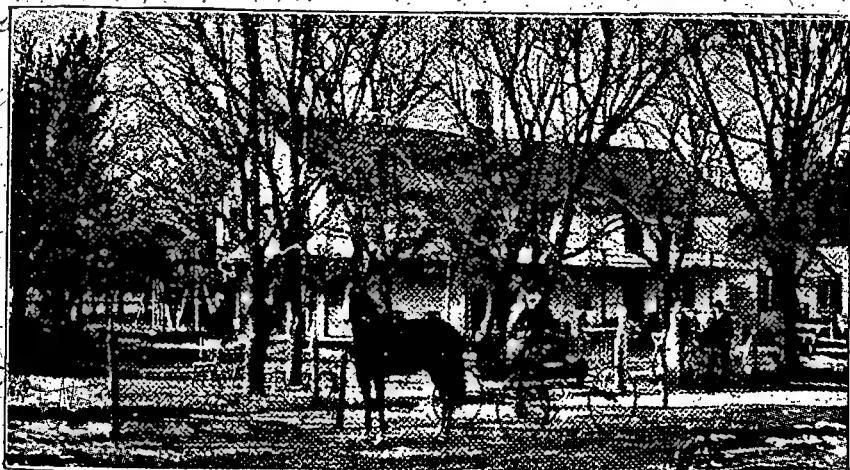
FIRST MACE AND SPEAKER'S CAP : MANITOBA LEGISLATURE

First Used, March 15th, 1871

July 27th.—Over one thousand Indians assembled to meet Lieut. Gov. Archibald at Deer Lodge.

Aug. 1st.—Francis Godschall Johnson, first Administrator of the Government of Manitoba.

The first meeting of those interested in the organization of a Congregational Church in Winnipeg.



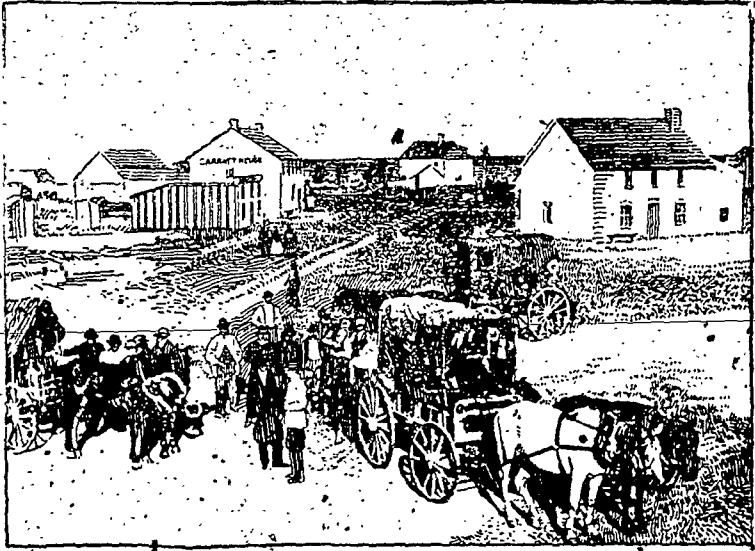
DEER LODGE

Aug. 3rd.—Treaty No. 1 signed by Lieut. Gov. Archibald and the Indians at Government House, Deer Lodge.

Sept. 17th.—The first Grace Methodist Church opened.

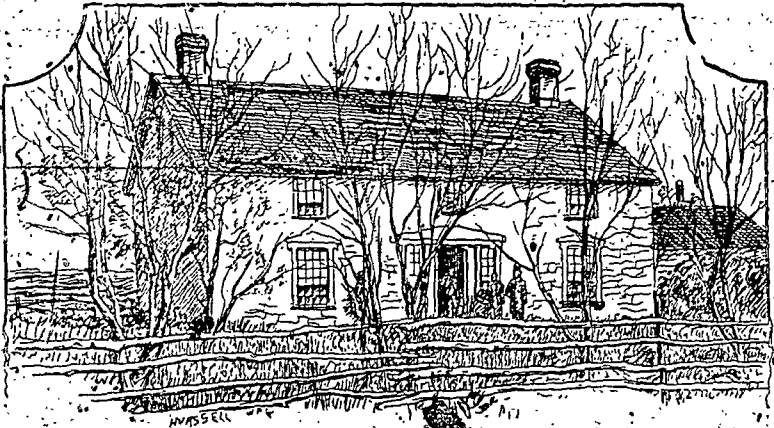
Sept. 22nd.—Bishop A. A. Taché became Archbishop.

Oct. 5th.—Fenians entered Manitoba and took possession of the Hudson's Bay Post at Pembina at half-past seven in the morning in the name of the Provisional Government of Red River, according to the sworn statement by W. H. Watt in charge of the Hudson's Bay Co's. Post.



Copyright owned by R. W. Lett, Esq.
WINNIPEG 1871,
Corner of Portage and Main

- Oct. 12th.—The Renias at the Hudson's Bay Post, Fort Pembina, captured by a corps of United States troops, who had permission from the Lieut.-Gov. to cross the border for this purpose.
- Oct. 13th.—Thirteenth, Winnipeg Battery, Field Artillery organized.



FIRST MANITOBA (Presbyterian) COLLEGE
Opened November 10th, 1871

- Nov. 10th.—First Manitoba College (Presbyterian) opened at Killdoran.
- Nov. 20th.—The first telegram from Manitoba was sent by Lieut.-Gov. Archibald to the Governor-General at Ottawa who acknowledged its receipt by telegraph the same day.
- Dec. 14th.—Hon. Marc Amable Gerard succeeds Hon. Alfred Boyd as Premier.

Jan. 4th.—Hon. Gilbert McMecken, having opened a Dominion Government Savings Bank at Winnipeg, the first deposit was made—this date by Hayter Reed.

Jan. 5th.—A petition to Presbytery by Knox Church members to be organized into a congregation.

Mar. 9th.—Manitoba Gazette and Trade Review, Vol. 1 No. 1 made its appearance. Alexander Begg, Editor and Publisher.

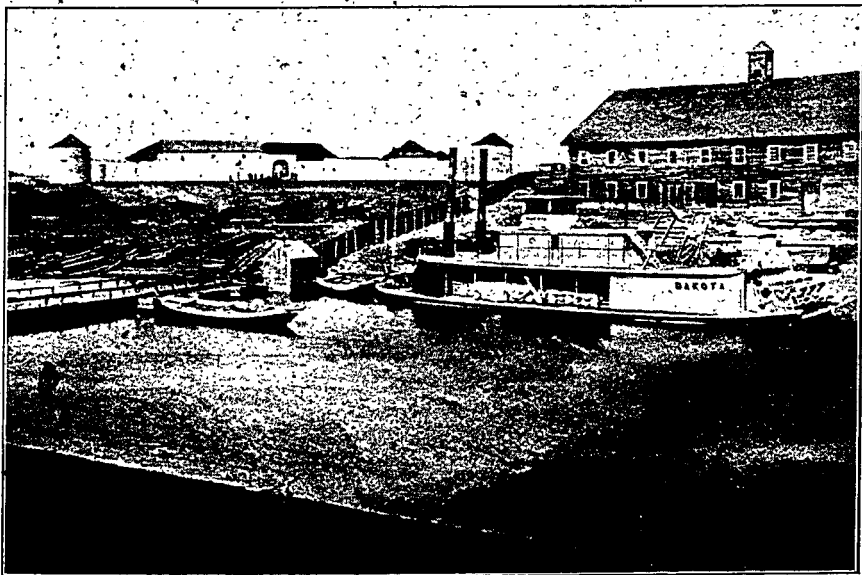
Mar. 14th.—Hon. H. J. Clarke succeeded Hon. M. A. Gerard as Premier.

Mar. 24th.—Knox Presbyterian Mission organized with eleven members.

June 5th.—Presbytery authorized the erection of Knox Mission into a congregation with eleven members and sixty adherents. Rev. George Bryce as regular supply.

June 24th.—Mgr. A. A. Taché consecrated Archbishop of St. Boniface.

July 26th.—Rev. Morley Panshon preached in Winnipeg at Grace Methodist Church.



HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY WAREHOUSE

Formally opened with a lecture by the renowned Rev. Morley Punshon, D.D.
July 30th, 1872

July 30th.—Their new large and commodious warehouse on the banks of the Assiniboine had been made suitable and comfortable by Governor Donald A. Smith of the Hudson's Bay Co. for the very large gathering that assembled to hear Rev. Dr. Punshon's lecture. The Lieut.-Gov. occupied the chair.

Oct. 2nd.—Date of Commission of Hon. Alexander P. C. Morris as Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba and North-West Territories.

Nov. 9th.—The first number of the Manitoba Free Press made its appearance. John Kenny was Proprietor and W. F. Luxton Editor.

Nov. 30th.—Hon. Adams G. Archibald, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, created C.M.G.

A census gave Winnipeg a population of 1,467; 1,019 males and 448 females.

Dec. 1st.—The end of the Lieut.-Governorship of Sir Adams G. Archibald.

Dec. 2nd.—Oath and proclamation of Lieut.-Gov. Hon. A. P. C. Morris as successor to Sir A. G. Archibald.

Dec. 9th.—Rev. Samuel P. Matheson arrived in Winnipeg having declined a call to Strathroy, Ont.

The Hudson's Bay Co. donated the site for the first public school in Winnipeg.

A deputation of Half-Breeds waited upon Lieut.-Gov. Morris demanding to know whether promises made in their behalf were to be carried out or not.

Dec. 28th.—The first Council formed for the North-West Territories.



FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL IN WINNIPEG.

1873

Mar. 8th.—Fort Garry made the Legislative headquarters for the North-West Territories.

Mar. 21st.—Lieut.-Col. C. F. Houghton appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of Military District No. 10.

Mar. 24th.—Knox Presbyterian Church organized. Gov. Morris and Indian delegates.

May 20th.—North-West Anglo-Indian Treaty No. 3 signed by Lieut.-

May 23rd.—The Act establishing the Royal North-West Mounted Police assented to.

June —Knox Presbyterian Church, Portage la Prairie organized.

The first Baptist minister arrived in Winnipeg, Rev. A. McDonald. Meetings were held in Bethel church until First Church opened in 1875.

Aug. 13th.—Dominion Order-in-Council passed in regard to the Immigration of a large party of Mennonites to Manitoba.

Oct. 3rd.—Treaty signed by the Lieut.-Gov. and delegates of the Saulteaux and Ojibway Indians.

Nov. 3rd.—Wesley Institute at the south-east corner of Main and Water streets inaugurated.

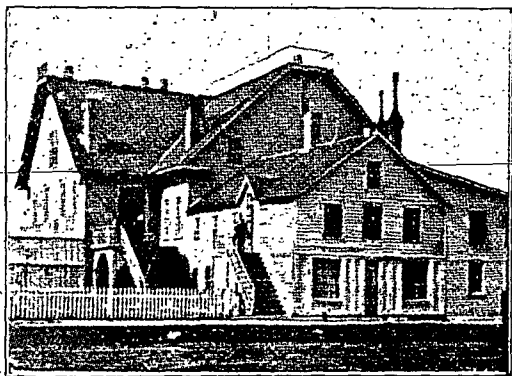
Nov. 8th.—The City of Winnipeg incorporated.

Dec. 3rd.—The Legislative Building on Postoffice (Lombard) St. destroyed by fire.

1874

Mar. 30th.—At the Dominion Elections, Louis Riel had been returned for Provencher, Manitoba, on this date he went secretly to the Clerk of the House of Commons and was sworn in.

April 1st.—In the House of Commons, Ottawa, Donald A. Smith moved for a committee of enquiry in the North-West troubles of 1869-70, with reference to the question of amnesty. The committee was granted.



MANITOBA'S SECOND COURT HOUSE
Legislature met here from 1873 to 1882. Police Court and Gaol, Court House, Legislature and Civic Offices, were all held at times within these walls.

July 1st.—The Provincial Debt was about \$140,000.

July 6th.—The first number of the "Daily Manitoba Free Press" was issued.

End of term as Premier of Hon. H. J. Clarke.

July 8th.—Hon. M. A. Girard becomes Premier.

July 25th.—The first iron casting done in Manitoba at the foundry of Mulvey and McKechnie.

July 31st.—Sixty-five families of Mennonites arrived at Winnipeg by Steamer "International."

Aug. 3rd.—The new Synod of Rupert's Land opened its first session at Winnipeg.

Aug. 20th.—The stock books of the Bank of Manitoba were opened for subscriptions.

Aug. 26th.—The first hanging since the Province was inaugurated took place.

Sept. 17th.—The first municipal tax paid in Manitoba, was handed the City collector by William Dodd.

Oct. 10th.—At Winnipeg autumn assizes, Ambrose Lepine was found guilty of aiding the murder of Scott and sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 29th., 1875.

Oct. 14th.—Rev. James Robertson inducted as first regular Pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg.

Oct. 15th.—The Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba issued a warrant of outlawry against Louis Riel.

Dec. 2nd.—Premiership of Hon. M. A. Girard ended.

Dec. 3rd.—Hon. R. A. Davis became Premier.

Dec. 10th.—The Governor-General submitted Lepine case to the Home Government recommending commutation of sentence.

Dec. 16th.—First Manitoba Government dissolved.

Dec. 23rd.—The second Manitoba general elections took place.



THE ORIGINAL (First) BAPTIST CHURCH

1875

Jan. 15th.—The sentence of Ambrose Lepine was commuted to two years imprisonment from date of conviction.

Feb. 4th.—Winnipeg obtains its City Charter.

Feb. 7th.—The first Baptist Church in the North-West opened in Winnipeg. Rev. J. McDonald, Pastor, (on the site of No. 1 Fire Station).

Mar. 31st.—The second Legislature of Manitoba opened in the Court House, Main Street, Winnipeg, (near William Ave.).

April 3rd.—Ground broken at Port Arthur for the Canadian Pacific Railway extension to Winnipeg.

May 12th.—Masonic Grand Lodge of Manitoba organized.

May 14th.—The first session of Second Manitoba Legislature prorogued.

June 19th.—A new board fence had been erected between the Hudson's Bay Co's. offices and the fort.

June 28th.—Two barges loaded with steel rails (the first to reach St. Boniface) arrived.

June 30th.—Population of Winnipeg, from Assessor's figures, 3031, the assessment, \$2,609,719.

Aug. 4th.—Bishop Robert Machray elected Metropolitan of Rupert's Land.

Sept. 26th.—Samuel P. Matheson ordained. (Now the Primate of all Canada.)

Oct. 7th.—First Exhibition of the Selkirk County Agricultural Society.

Oct. 11th.—The first Colony of Immigrants from Iceland arrived in Winnipeg.

Dec. 14th.—The North-West Territories Act named Livingston (now Swan River within the Province of Manitoba) as Legislative Headquarters in place of Fort Garry.



AN EARLY PRAIRIE (Presbyterian) CHURCH
Strathclair, Man.

1876

- Jan. 10th.**—At the second Session of the second Legislative Council of Manitoba, the second vote was taken on the abolition of the "Council": yeas, 3, nays, 3, the Speaker, Hon. Colin Inkster, voted "Yea". The Bill was then read the third time and passed.
- Jan. 26th.**—In the Legislature, the Bill to abolish the Council was read the second time, the vote being yeas 20, nays 1; the Bill was then read the third time and passed.
- Feb. 4th.**—The Legislative Council of Manitoba abolished.
- Feb. 14th.**—Manitoba Permanent Building Society organized.
- Mar. 14th.**—The formal opening of the new City Hall, Winnipeg, took place.

June 5th.—The District of Keewatin erected out of the North-West Territories and placed under the Government of Manitoba.

June 9th.—Population of Winnipeg by Assessor's records, 5,532; assessment, \$2,214,206.

Oct. 7th.—The North-West Territories Act went into effect, separating the same from the Government of Manitoba, the

Lieut.-Gov. of Manitoba no longer to be ex-officio Lieut.-Gov., and Winnipeg ceased also to be the Capital of the North-West Territories.

Oath and proclamation of Hon. David Laird as first Lieut.-Governor of North-West Territories.

Oct. 17th.—District of Keewatin established by Proclamation.

Oct. 21st.—The first shipment of grain from Winnipeg to Toronto, 412 sacks at 1/6 per bushel; shipment valued at \$835.71.

Oct. 24th.—Ambrose Lepine liberated at midnight to-night.

Nov. 19th.—The first church erected in Manitoba by the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada was dedicated at Emerson.

Nov. 27th.—Kildonan Infantry turned out for training for the first time at the East side schoolhouse.

Dec. 12th.—The first game of curling under cover in Manitoba, in the new Curling Ring, a barrel of oatmeal went to the hospital as the penalty of the team defeated.



FIRST CITY HALL, WINNIPEG
Opened March 14th, 1876

1877

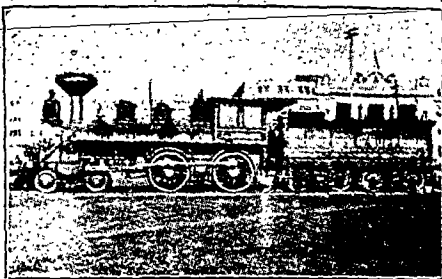
Feb. 3rd.—The Union Bank of Lower Canada opened a branch in Winnipeg.

Feb. 9th.—The University Bill introduced in the Legislature by Hon. Joseph Royal.

Feb. 28th.—Law Society of Manitoba incorporated.
University of Manitoba Chartered.

May 24th.—Three persons badly; and five persons fatally burned at Lower Fort Garry by an explosion of gunpowder.

- July 13th.**—Ground broken for the Pembina branch of the C. P. Railway in St. Boniface.
- July 19th.**—An omnibus line made its appearance on Main Street, Winnipeg, and disappeared this evening. Too soon was the general opinion.
- Aug. 3rd.**—The garrison of Canadian Regulars which has been maintained at Winnipeg for the past seven years was disbanded.
- Aug. 30th.**—The Capital of the North-West Territories removed from Livingston (Swan River) to Fort Pelly.
- Sept. 21st.**—The first session of the Council of the University of Manitoba was held in the Court House.
- Sept. 29th.**—The Governor-General, the Earl of Dufferin, and the Countess drove the first and second spikes respectively of the Pembina branch of the C.P. Railway at St. Boniface. A banquet was tendered Lord Dufferin at Winnipeg.
- Oct. 10th.**—The First railway locomotive arrived down the River yesterday, and was today unloaded on the St. Boniface side of the River.
- Nov. 22nd.**—Hon. Joseph Cauchon, the new Lieut. Governor arrived in Winnipeg.
- Nov. 23rd.**—H. Macdougall had the first telephone in Winnipeg installed in his residence.
- Dec. 1st.**—Lieut. Governorship of Hon. Alexander Morris came to an end.
- Dec. 3rd.**—Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon took the oath as Lieut. Governor.



THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE
Still to be seen in C.P.R. Park.

1878.

- May 27th.**—The first University of Manitoba examinations. There were seven candidates, all from Manitoba College.
- Oct. 15th.**—Hon. R. A. Davis' Government resigned.
- Oct. 16th.**—The Lieut. Governor called upon Hon. John Norquay to form a Government, which he completed today.
- Oct. 31st.**—Average daily attendance in Winnipeg at the public schools for the month was 251.
- Nov. 2nd.**—The last member of the first contingent of Selkirk Settlers, John McBeth, died at Kildonan.
- Dec. 3rd.**—The C. P. Railway Emerson branch was connected with the St. Paul Railway at Dominion City.
- Dec. 7th.**—Regular passenger service between St. Paul and St. Boniface, first train arriving from the south to-day.
- Dec. 8th.**—First regular passenger train from St. Boniface for St. Paul.
- Dec. 17th.**—Prime dairy Butter selling at 20 cents per pound.
- Dec. 24th.**—The first freight by rail arrived at St. Boniface.

Dec. 26th.—The first carload of freight for export was shipped from St. Boniface to St. Paul.

Dec. 31st.—Winnipeg building operations for the year calculated at \$200,000.00.

1879

Jan. 4th.—The Winnipeg Board of Trade registered.

Jan. 8th.—The last mail by stage from the south was brought into St. Boniface by Driver Robert Griffiths.

Jan. 9th.—The first mail by train left for the south this a.m. The first to arrive is expected tonight.

Jan. 13th.—Prairie Flower No. 1 Lodge, Independent Order of Foresters, organized in Winnipeg.

Jan. 18th.—Census of St. Boniface gives 199 families.

Mar. 23rd.—The first car-load of fruit brought into Winnipeg.

May 22nd.—The first steam wood-sawing machine set in motion in Winnipeg.

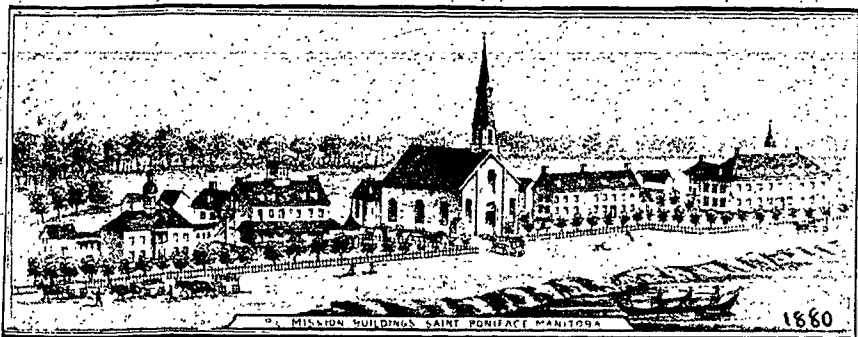
June 25th.—Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society incorporated.

Aug. 24th.—Central-Congregational Church, Winnipeg, organized.

Sept. 5th.—Telephone connection between Winnipeg and Selkirk successfully installed.

Nov. 26th.—The third Manitoba Legislature dissolved after holding only one session, but two adjournments.

Dec. 16th.—Fourth Manitoba general elections.



ST. BONIFACE IN 1880

1880

May 3rd.—I.O.O.F. Lodge instituted at Portage la Prairie.

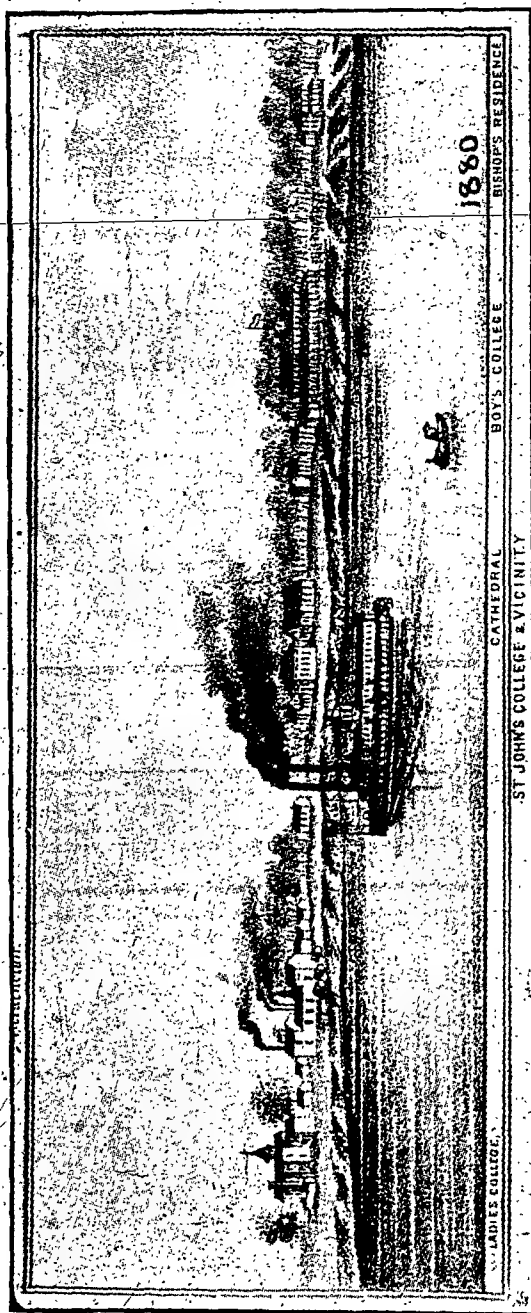
Bearings were taken for a bridge across the River at Main Street, Winnipeg.

May 21st.—Mr. Newcombe of the Land Titles department closed the office at Emerson to open a new office at Souris.

Stone from the wall of Fort Garry is being used in the foundation of the new building for the Bank of Montreal.

May 29th.—Survey parties started to work east from Winnipeg on the C. P. Railway.

Aug. 10th.—Corner stone laid for the bridge across the Red River at Main Street.



ST. JOHN'S PARISH IN 1880

Printed for the first time from a rare etching of Winnipeg.

Feb. 15th.—Plans and specifications for the new Parliament Buildings and for the Lieut.-Governor's residence have arrived.

Mar. 11th.—The Premier (Sir John A. Macdonald) introduced a bill at Ottawa for the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba eastward.

Mar. 21st.—Manitoba Boundaries Act assented to.

April 4th.—Manitoba census gives the population as 65,954.

May 4th.—The new steamer arrived from Grand Forks about midnight, the name is "The Manitoba."

June 7th.—The swing portion of the Louise Bridge tested the first time.

June 13th.—Manitoba Boundaries proclaimed.

June 26th.—The Court House property near City Hall was sold for \$65,200 or \$552 per foot.

July 26th.—Rev. James Robertson formally set apart as Superintendent of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Western Canada, in Knox Church, Winnipeg.

July 26th.—Louise Bridge completed in time to permit the evening trains to pass over.

Aug. 1st.—The Marquis of Lorne, the Governor-General, welcomed to Winnipeg.

The cornerstone of the new Manitoba (Presbyterian) College laid by the Governor-General.

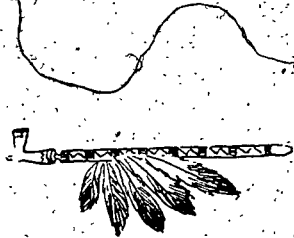
Sept. 22nd.—Major Bowles has taken over the contract to build the residence of the Lieut.-Governor.

Oct. 9th.—The first telegraphic message between Winnipeg and Brandon.

Oct. 13th.—The first issue of "Le Manitoba."

Nov. 15th.—Pile driving for the bridge over the Red at Broadway was begun.

Dec. 31st.—School population in Manitoba, 7,000; pupils enrolled, 4,919; population, 62,360.



Jan. 24th.—A Winnipeg Civic Works by-law to raise \$1,000,000 was carried by 39 votes to 4 against it. Population, 7,985.

Feb. 1st.—Delivery of letters began in Winnipeg.

Feb. 11th.—Rev. John Black, the first Presbyterian minister in Western Canada, died at Kildonan.

April 27th.—The fourth session of the fourth Manitoba Legislature opened in the new Law Courts, the most northerly of the three buildings now on Kennedy Street, north of Broadway.

May 12th.—Winnipeg Fire Department organized.

May 31st.—Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. Edward Blake addressed meetings in Winnipeg.

June 10th.—Seventy Jewish refugees reached Winnipeg.

June 24th.—Henderson's Directory Co. was the first to introduce the typewriter in Winnipeg.

July 12th.—The Surrogate Court proclaimed and erected in Winnipeg.

July 16th.—Cornerstone of the Ladies' College, St. Boniface, laid.

July 30th.—The first Mayor of Gladstone elected by acclamation.

Aug. 1st.—The new Ladies' College at St. John's opened.

Sept. 7th.—The first sod turned on the Selkirk branch of the C. P. Railway.

Sept. 22nd.—Oath and Proclamation of Hon. J. Cox Aikins as Lieut. Governor of Manitoba, to succeed Hon. J. E. Cauchon.

Sept. 22nd.—Rockwood Penitentiary cornerstone laid with Masonic ceremonies.

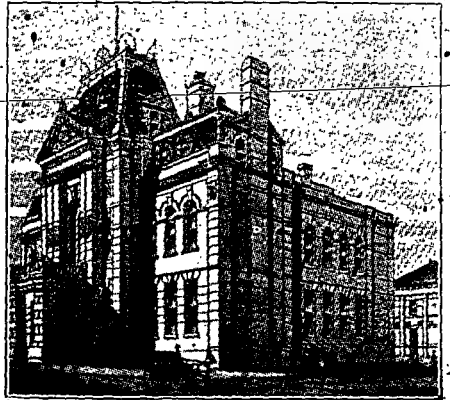
Sept. 29th.—Rev. George Young appointed Superintendent of Methodist Missions in Canadian North-West.

Nov. 3rd.—The first issue of the Brandon Daily Sun.

Nov. 19th.—Winnipeg Lodge No. 1, Ancient Order of United Workmen instituted.

Nov. 21st.—The first steam plow reached Winnipeg on its way to a Qu'Appelle farm.

Dec. 6th.—Dominion Government officials made successful observations of the transit of Venus at St. John's College.

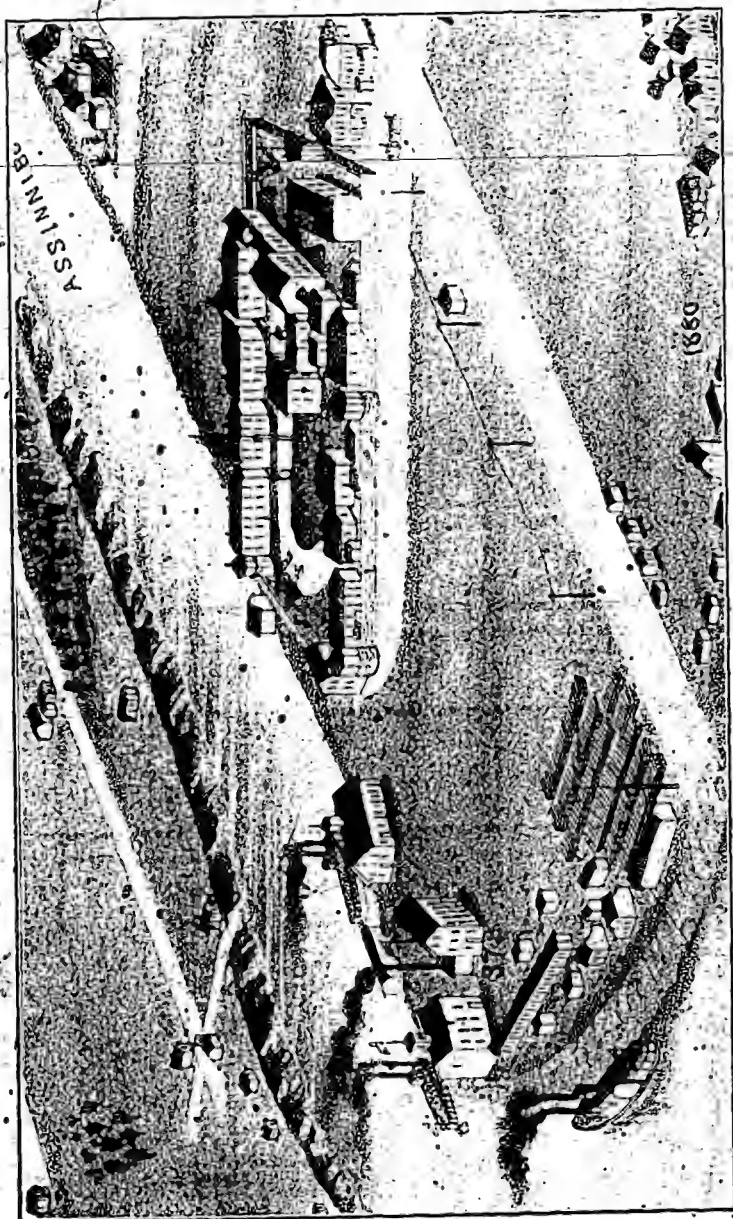


MANITOBA'S THIRD COURT HOUSE

Accommodation hurriedly prepared for the Legislature to open on April 27th, 1882.

Jan. 21st.—The old Court House and Jail at the corner of Main and William streets, was sold for \$1,125. Cost in 1874 was \$35,000; the land brought \$65,200, and it cost \$1,700.

April 23rd.—The Board of Trade, Brandon, was incorporated.



First time in print, from a rare engraving.

FORT GARRY IN 1880

Old H.B. Co. Warehouse
 New H.B. Co. Warehouse
 H.B. Co. Mill

Oct. 21st.—The Provincial Government decided on building a hospital for the insane, at Selkirk.

Oct. 31st.—Rev. John M. King inducted as Principal of Manitoba College.

Nov. 7th.—A postoffice was opened at Austin.

Nov. 9th.—The 90th Regiment, Winnipeg Rifles, was organized.

Nov. 28th.—The railway opened from Portage la Prairie to Minnedosa.

Dec. 11th.—Standard time adopted throughout the Province.

Dec. 23rd.—Dr. Fleming, of Brandon, was elected President at the Convention of the Manitoba and North-West Farmers' Union.

1884

Jan. 22nd.—Brandon held its first bonspiel.

Mar. 7th.—Hon. A. M. Sutherland, Provincial Secretary, died at his home in Kildonan.

Mar. 13th.—The Legislature met for the first time in the new Parliament Buildings, Kennedy street.

April 19th.—The Commercial Bank of Manitoba Charter assented to.

May 13th.—The last meeting of Selkirk County Council was held in Winnipeg. Recent provincial legislation abolished the County Councils.

May 23rd.—The new Oddfellows' Hall, corner of Princess and McDermot, Winnipeg was formally opened.

July 1st.—The Library of Parliament was re-organized with Mr. J. P. Robertson as Librarian.

July 8th.—Louis Riel reached St. Laurent from the United States.

Aug. 1st.—Postoffices opened at Morden and Melita.

Aug. 11th.—The Boundary between Manitoba and Ontario settled by decision of judicial committee of the Privy Council and confirmed by Her Majesty-in-Council.

Sept. 7th.—The Winnipeg Contingent for the Gordon Relief expedition left Winnipeg per C. P. Railway.

1885

Mar. 17th.—Louis Riel elected President of the Provisional Government at St. Laurent.

Mar. 21st.—Riel sent a message to Major Crozier demanding unconditional surrender of Fort Carleton, the alternative to be a war of extermination.

Mar. 24th.—The 90th ordered west at once. Major-General Middleton left Ottawa for the North-West.

Mar. 25th.—A detachment of the 90th left for the West.

Mar. 27th.—General Middleton reached Winnipeg. The first clash between the R.N.W.M.P. and the rebels took place at Duck Lake. General Middleton left Winnipeg with the 90th and Winnipeg Field Battery for the scene of conflict.

April 6th.—The 90th Regiment under Major Boswell left Fort Qu Appelle.

- April 15th.**—No. 1 Kildonan Company left Winnipeg for Calgary, under Major-General Strange.
- April 24th.**—The 90th closed in with the rebels at Fish Creek. 10 British and 11 Dumont's men killed.
- April 27th.**—Major-Gen. Strange left Calgary for Edmonton with 300 men and 175 wagons.
- May 2nd.**—Col. Otter and Poundmaker's men met at Cut Knife Creek.
- May 4th.**—The offer of a plot in St. John's Cemetery for the volunteers killed in the rebellion was accepted by the Winnipeg City Council.
-
- May 7th.**—Major-Gen. Strange's command came in contact with Indians near Edmonton.
- May 8th.**—Major-Gen. Strange reached Edmonton.
- May 9th to 12th.**—Battle of Batoche, Riel's last ditch. Gen. Middleton's loss in 4 days, 8 killed and 40 wounded; the insurgents loss, 51 killed and 173 wounded.
- May 14th.**—The Winnipeg Light Infantry, under General Strange, left Edmonton on flat boats to descend the Saskatchewan.
- May 15th.**—Daily railway service inaugurated to Port Arthur.
- May 15th.**—Scouts Hourie and Armstrong found Riel in a coulee 3 miles from Batoche and Hourie brought him into camp.
- May 17th.**—The last spike between Winnipeg and the east was driven at Jack Fish by Walter Ross.
- May 20th.**—Montreal Garrison Artillery arrived by first through train from Montreal to Winnipeg.
- May 24th.**—Gen. Strange and Winnipeg Light Infantry reached Frog Lake and gave the last rites to the remains of those who had been murdered.
- May 28th.**—Gen. Strange attacked the rebels under Big Bear at Frenchman's Butte.
- May 29th.**—Gabriel Dumont escaped across the line at Fort Assiniboine.
- June 13th.**—A band of Indians led by a Roman Catholic priest laid down their arms at the feet of Gen. Strange at Beaver River Camp.
- June 20th.**—Scouts of the 90th found the Indian Camp where the white prisoners were confined.
- June 23rd.**—The prisoners captured by the Indians brought into camp at Cold Lake by a detachment of the 90th under Major Bedson.
- June 30th.**—General Middleton massed his forces at Battleford.
- July 2nd.**—Big Bear captured and the North-West Rebellion brought to a close.
- July 4th.**—The steamers, "Marquis," "Northwest" and "Baroness" left Fort Pitt for Fort Garry.
- July 6th.**—Louis Riel brought before a magistrate at Regina and trial fixed for July 20th.
- July 15th.**—The 90th reached Winnipeg.
- July 20th.**—Riel placed on trial at Regina before Judge Richardson and a jury of six. Trial postponed for one week.
- Aug. 1st.**—Riel's jury responded "Guilty with recommendation to mercy."
- Aug. 4th.**—The Manitoba Telephone Co. elected officers; Duncan McArthur to be first president.

Sept. 29th.—Big Bear and other prisoners sent out to Rockwood Penitentiary.
 Oct. 21st.—The Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne, and party arrived in Winnipeg by special train.
 Nov. 1st.—The first regular passenger train left Winnipeg for Montreal.
 Nov. 5th.—Right Rev. David Anderson, Bishop of Rupert's Land, died.
 Nov. 16th.—Louis David Riel executed at Regina.
 Dec. 13th.—The funeral of Louis David Riel took place at St. Boniface.

1886

May 29th.—Donald A. Smith created K.C.M.G.
 July 13th.—The first Dominion Premier to visit Winnipeg during office, Sir John A. Macdonald.
 July 13th.—A party of engineers left Ottawa to investigate the Red River at St. Andrew's Rapids for the proposed locks.
 July 31st.—Manitoba census gives a population of 108,640, Winnipeg having 20,238.
 Sept. 28th.—Memorial column in front of City Hall, Winnipeg, to the members of the 90th killed in the North-West Rebellion, unveiled by the Lieut. Governor, Hon. James Cox Aikens.



Photo by Mrs. J. D. Moodie

R.N.W.M.P. BARRACKS, CHURCHILL

Nov. 11th.—The Fifth Manitoba Legislature dissolved.
 Nov. 14th.—The Methodist church at Norway House opened.
 Nov. 18th.—The 90th Regiment unveiled a monument in St. John's Cemetery in memory of members killed in the North-West Rebellion.
 Nov. 22nd.—Winnipeg City Council met for the first time in the Council Chamber in the new City Hall.
 Nov. 30th.—The railway between Winnipeg and Deloraine opened.
 Dec. 9th.—Manitoba general elections took place.

May 23rd.—The North-West Commercial Travellers Association was incorporated, with head office at Winnipeg.

June 10th.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, opened in Knox Church, Winnipeg.

June 25th.—The Manitoba North-West Branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union organized in Winnipeg.

July 3rd.—St. Boniface Hospital was begun by the purchase of the Clark property by the Sisters of Charity.

July 7th.—Four carloads of buffalo bones went through Winnipeg for the east.

July 16th.—Gillies of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles was the winner of the Prince of Wales Prize at Wimbledon.

Aug. 7th.—The first Augustine Church dedicated. Site and building cost \$2,062.71.

Aug. 25th.—A public meeting held in Winnipeg in the interests of Commercial Union. The speaker of the evening was Professor Goldwin Smith, of Toronto.

Sept. 11th.—Archdeacon Cowley, the pioneer missionary of the Anglican Church in Western Canada, passed away.

Sept. 25th.—St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church consecrated by Archbishop Fabre, of Montréal.

Oct. 4th.—Northern Pacific tracklayers reached Pembina from the south.

Oct. 9th.—Rev. A. B. Baird (now Professor in Manitoba College) inducted as Pastor of Augustine Church.

Oct. 19th.—Minnedosa Board of Trade organized.

Nov. 23rd.—The Winnipeg Grain Exchange organized in Board of Trade rooms. Daniel H. McMillan, president; C. N. Bell, secretary.

Dec. 7th.—The Winnipeg Grain Exchange opened for business.

Dec. 18th.—The first Icelandic Lutheran Church in Western Canada was dedicated in Winnipeg.

Dec. 23rd.—The end of the Premiership of Hon. John Norquay.

Dec. 26th.—Hon. D. H. Harrison became Premier of Manitoba.

1888

Jan. 19th.—Hon. Thomas Greenway succeeded Hon. David H. Harrison as Premier.

Mar. 27th.—Hudson's Bay House (Government House within Fort Garry) sold for \$1,000.

June 16th.—The Sixth Manitoba Legislature dissolved.

July 1st.—Hon. John C. Schultz succeeded Hon. James Cox Atkins as Lieut. Governor.

July 11th.—Manitoba General Elections.

Aug. 3rd.—Rev. F. B. DuVal (now Dr. DuVal) inducted into the Pastorate of Knox Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg.

Aug. 28th.—The first session of the Seventh Manitoba Legislature opened, with thirty-eight members.

Oct. 18th.—The first regular Northern Pacific train arrived in Winnipeg from St. Paul.

1889

- May 18th.**—Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne died at St. Paul on his way home from Texas where he had spent the winter. The funeral took place three days later in Winnipeg.
- July 8th.**—The funeral of the late ex-Premier Norquay took place.
- July 24th.**—Brandon held its first summer fair. The Provincial Premier, Hon. Thomas Greenway, made the inaugural address.
- Aug. 10th.**—Winnipeg's four-oared crew won the championship of America at Pullman, Ill.
- Sept. 3rd.**—The cornerstone of the first Hebrew Synagogue in the Canadian North-West was laid with Masonic honors.
- Dec. 31st.**—Winnipeg Public School Report shows: Total enrollment, 4,099; teachers, 58; school sites and buildings, 12, valued at \$185,250.

1890

- Mar. 31st.**—The Act to suppress separate schools in Manitoba was passed by the Legislature.
- May 4th.**—The Salvation Army occupied their new Winnipeg Citadel at the corner of King and Rupert Streets.
- May 21st.**—The Provincial Medical Association of Manitoba organized, Dr. Macklin, of Portage la Prairie, President, and Drs. Good and Jones, of Winnipeg, Vice-President and Secretary, respectively.
- June 3rd.**—The Provincial Deaf and Dumb Institute completed.
- Aug. 15th.**—The Anglican Synod of British North America assembled in Winnipeg. The general Synod of all Canada instituted at this meeting.
- Dec. 31st.**—Manitoba schoolhouses (including 77 built of logs) 554, population, 25,077; pupils, 23,256.

1891

- Jan. 3rd.**—The Commercial Bank of Manitoba opened a branch at Fort William.
- June 20th.**—Seven Oaks Monument unveiled.
- Sept. 30th.**—The first Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition opened by President Alexander Macdonald.
- Nov. 9th.**—The Provincial Association of Patrons of Industry organized at Portage la Prairie.

1892

- June 10th.**—Thomas Norquay, Member of the Provincial Parliament for Kildonan, succumbed to injuries received while crossing the C. P. Railway tracks on the 8th instant.
- June 27th.**—The Seventh Manitoba Legislature was dissolved.
- July 4th.**—The first carload of Souris coal arrived in Winnipeg.
- July 10th.**—Cornerstone of the Anglican Church at Deloraine laid by Canon Matheson.
- July 23rd.**—Provincial elections in Manitoba; forty members elected.
- July 26th.**—The Electric Street Railway began electric service to-day (previously, cars were drawn by horses). The Mayor, City Council and Board of Trade occupied the first car and were taken to the exhibition successfully.

July 31st.—The Constitutionality of the Manitoba School Act was upheld by the Imperial Privy Council.

Aug. 24th.—The Grand Lodge of A.O.U.W. of Manitoba was instituted at Winnipeg.

Oct. 15th.—St. Stephens Presbyterian Church (West End Mission at that time), Winnipeg, was dedicated.

Oct. 18th.—The Trappist Monastery at St. Norbert was formally opened.

Dec. 16th.—Hon. John N. Kirchhoffer, of Brandon, was made a Senator.

1893

June 30th.—The Commercial Bank of Manitoba suspended payment.

Dec. 3rd.—Winnipeg Bank Clearing House organized.

Dec. 18th.—Bishop Robert Machray was elected the first Primate of all Canada.

Dec. 31st.—The final report gave 15,615,932 bushels of wheat from 1,003,460 acres in Manitoba.

1894

Jan. 1st.—J. Burr Tyrell and party of the Dominion Geological Survey Department arrived at Selkirk after a trip of 3,200 miles across the Barren Lands of the Far north. This was the first scientific party to traverse this area.

June 21st.—The death of Archbishop Taché, of St. Boniface, took place.

July 28th.—The Manitoba Teachers Association was organized. Dr. Alexander McIntyre president, and Dr. W. A. McIntyre 2nd vice-president.

Aug. 4th.—Rev. Charles W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) arrived in Winnipeg to take charge of the West End Mission (now St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church).

1895

Jan. 8th.—Rev. L. P. A. Langevin appointed Archbishop of St. Boniface.

May 3rd.—A stage service was established between Winnipeg and Stonewall.

May 24th.—Hon. John Christian Schultz created K.C.M.G. The first Manitoban to receive the honor.

May 29th.—Dominion Express Money Orders were first issued in Winnipeg.

Sept. 2nd.—Hon. James C. Patterson succeeded Sir John Schultz as Lieut. Governor.

Oct. 7th.—The "Stonewall Gazette" made its appearance, J. M. Toombs, proprietor and editor.

Dec. 11th.—The Eighth Manitoba Legislature was dissolved.



SIR JOHN SCHULTZ
Manitoba's First Knight

1896

- Jan. 15th.**—Manitoba General Elections took place.
Feb. 6th.—The first session of the ninth Manitoba Legislature was opened.
June 3rd.—Wesley College, Winnipeg, formally opened.

1897

- Jan. 9th.**—Hon. Edward Brown (present Provincial Treasurer) elected Mayor of Portage la Prairie.
Aug. 21st.—It was announced that the Hudson's Bay Co. had presented the Fort Garry Gateway to the City of Winnipeg.
Aug. 22nd.—Wheat touched \$1.00 per bushel in Winnipeg for the first time.



THE GATEWAY IN 1881

1898

- Dec. 23rd.**—Chief Factor Camiseli, of Fort Simpson, sends word that there are fair-skinned Esquimaux (Stefansson's Blondes) in the country east of the Mackenzie River.
Dec. 24th.—The Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway was formally opened to-day.

1899

- Nov. 16th.**—The Ninth Manitoba Legislature was dissolved.
Dec. 7th.—Manitoba general elections took place, reduced by one to thirty-nine members.

1900

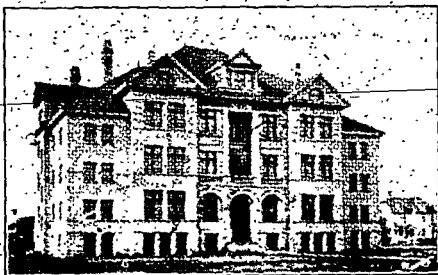
- Jan. 8th.**—Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald succeeded Hon. Thomas Greenway as Premier.
Jan. 29th.—Hon. R. Watson, Portage la Prairie, and Hon. Finlay M. Young were made Senators.
Feb. 12th.—The "Stratheonas" entrained for South Africa.
April 5th.—Tenders amounting to \$43,190 were accepted by the Council of the University of Manitoba for the erection of the University building.
July 5th.—Sergt. A. H. L. Richardson, of the "Stratheonas," was the first Colonial gazetted for the Victoria Cross in the South African War.
 The Macdonald Liquor Act assented to.
Oct. 15th.—Hon. Daniel H. McMillan (now Sir Daniel) took oath as Lieut. Governor, succeeding Hon. J. C. Patterson.
Oct. 29th.—Hon. R. P. Roblin succeeds Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald as Premier.
Nov. 27th.—Winnipeg men of the First Contingent to South Africa reached home.
Dec. 30th.—Manitoba schoolhouses (including 77 log) 1039; school population, 62,664; in attendance, 50,460.

1901

Jan. 13th.—Members of Winnipeg's second Contingent to South Africa. arrived home.

July 1st.—Stratheona Horse organized; Winnipeg.

Sept. 26th.—The Prince (George V) and Princess of Wales visited Winnipeg and formally opened the University.



MANITOBA UNIVERSITY

1902

Jan. 4th.—Rev. James Robertson, D.D., the Venerable Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions in the Canadian North-West died in Toronto.

June 26th.—Hon. Daniel H. McMillan knighted.

Aug. 17th.—Bishop Joseph Lofthouse first Bishop of Keewatin, consecrated at Winnipeg.

Aug. 20th-21st.—Most Rev. Primate Robert Mackay presided over the Provincial Synod of Manitoba.

1903

June 25th.—The Tenth Manitoba Legislature dissolved.

July 1st.—12th Manitoba Dragoons, Brandon, organized.

July 20th.—Eleventh Manitoba General Elections held.

Nov. 16th.—Rev. S. P. Matheson consecrated Bishop.

1904

Jan. 7th.—The Eleventh Manitoba Legislature opened.

Mar. 9th.—The death of Archbishop Robt. Machray.

Oct. 16th.—New Augustine Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg, opened.

1905

Mar. 2nd.—Bishop S. P. Matheson elected Bishop of Rupert's Land and Metropolitan with title of Archbishop.

May 10th.—Armorial ensigns granted to the Province of Manitoba.

July 3rd.—The 11th Army Service Corps organized at Winnipeg.

July 24th.—Keewatin severed from the administration of the Lieut. Governor of Manitoba and re-annexed to the North-West Territories.

Nov. 8th.—The Northern Bank offices opened for business in Winnipeg.

1906

May 11th.—Order-in-Council Sir Daniel H. McMillan to be Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba the second term.

July 8th.—Sunday Street Cars for the first time in Winnipeg.

Sept. 3rd.—Cornerstone of the Icelandic Good Templars Building laid, at the corner of Sargent and McGee-streets.

1907

- Feb. 13th.—Portage la Prairie incorporated as a city.
Feb. 28th.—The Eleventh Manitoba Legislature dissolved.
Mar. 7th.—Manitoba General Elections held.
April 2nd.—18th Mounted Rifles organized at Winnipeg.

1908

- Jan. 2nd.—First session of the Twelfth Manitoba Legislature opened.
Feb. 15th.—Manitoba Social Service Council (present name) organized at the Y.M.C.A.
Feb. 25th.—St. Boniface incorporated as a City.
April 1st.—The 20th Regiment, Border Horse, organized at Pipestone.
The 99th, Brandon Rangers, organized.
The 100th Grenadiers organized at Winnipeg.
Aug. 20th.—Work began this morning on the new Court House at Brandon.
Sept. 21st.—Winnipeg's new postoffice (6th) opened.
Oct. 4th.—St. Boniface Cathedral (5th church, 4th cathedral) dedicated.

1909

- Jan. 18th.—Hon. Noé Chevrier, of Winnipeg, appointed Senator.
April 26th.—Archbishop S. P. Matheson elected Primate of all Canada.
Aug. 25th.—British Association for the Advancement of Science met in Winnipeg in an eight-day conference.

1910

- Feb. 1st.—The 79th Cameron Highlanders organized in Winnipeg.
April 1st.—Bank Clearing House opened at Brandon.
May 10th.—The first steamer, the "Victoria," a government boat, passed through the St. Andrew's Locks successfully.
June 20th.—The Twelfth Legislature was dissolved.
July 10th.—Manitoba General Elections were held.
July 15th.—St. Andrew's Locks formally opened.
Dec. 30th.—Manitoba schools (67 log) 1,430, the school population, 93,206; pupils enrolled, 76,247.

1911

- Feb. 19th.—The first session of the Thirteenth Legislature was opened.
July 18th.—The third annual conference of Canadian Clubs opened in Winnipeg.
Aug. 1st.—Hon. Douglas C. Cameron took the oath as Lieut. Governor of the Province.
Dec. 31st.—Winnipeg Bank clearings passed the Billion mark—\$1,172,762,142.

1912

- Jan. 5th.—The Trappist Monastery at St. Norbert destroyed by fire.
Feb. 26th.—The new Boundaries announced by Premier Borden at Ottawa, in Notice of Motion.

Mar. 13th.—Borden and Laurier vote on the same side in a division of the House on the Boundaries Bill.

April 1st.—2nd Troop Canadian Engineers, 18th Canadian Army Corps, 106th Winnipeg Light Infantry, Winnipeg; and 32nd Manitoba Horse, Roblin, organized.

April 4th.—Compulsory Education, proposed by the Opposition, was defeated.

April 15th.—34th Fort Garry Horse, Winnipeg, organized.

May 10th.—New Boundaries Act proclaimed by the Governor-in-Council.

May 15th.—The New Boundaries Act becomes effective, increasing Manitoba's area from 75,000 to 250,000 square miles.

June 11th.—Anglican Synod of Rupert's Land opened in Winnipeg.

June 22nd.—St. Boniface Convent burned.

June 24th.—Winnipeg's new Union Depot opened. The "Capital Cities" C.N.R. train first one out, and G.T.R. daily from Edmonton first one in.



PORTAGE AVENUE, (Looking East) WINNIPEG

June 28th.—The "Head Office" of the Union Bank of Canada changed from Quebec to Winnipeg. John Galt, Winnipeg, elected President.

July 2nd.—Two hundred school teachers from Western Canada en-trained at Winnipeg for their European Tour.

July 10th.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught opened Winnipeg Fair.

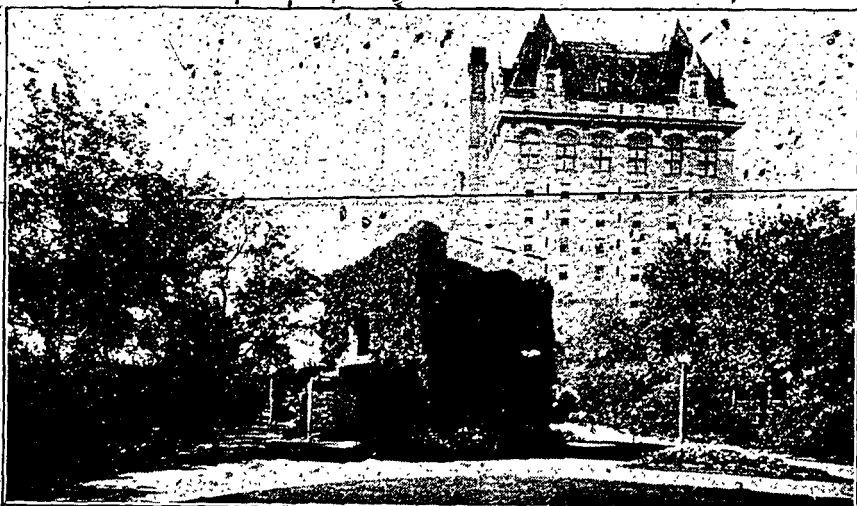
July 15th.—The First Canadian Housing and Town Planning Congress opened in Winnipeg.

Aug. 12th.—Cornerstone of new Bible House of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Bible Society laid.

Sept. 2nd.—Chief Justice Dubuc knighted by the Duke of Connaught.
 Sept. 23rd.—E. W. Simon, of Liverpool, England, awarded the prize of \$10,000 for a design for the new Manitoba Legislative Buildings.
 Nov. 14th.—Winnipeg took second place in Canada for week ending to-day in bank clearings for the first time, exceeding Toronto's figures by \$45,478.
 Nov. 20th.—Minto Barracks, the new Drill Hall for Winnipeg, announced.
 Dec. 31st.—Winnipeg Bank Clearings for the year, \$1,537,817,524.

1913

Mar. 16th.—Field-Marshal Viscount Sir Garnet J. Wolseley died at Mentone, France.
 May 1st.—The Referendum on the Greater Winnipeg Shoal Lake Water Scheme carried 2,236 for, 369 against.
 July 16th.—Contract closed with Thos. Kelly & Sons, Ltd., for the new Legislative Buildings.
 Aug. 1st.—Changes, calling for extras of \$1,750,000, made in plans for new Legislative Buildings.



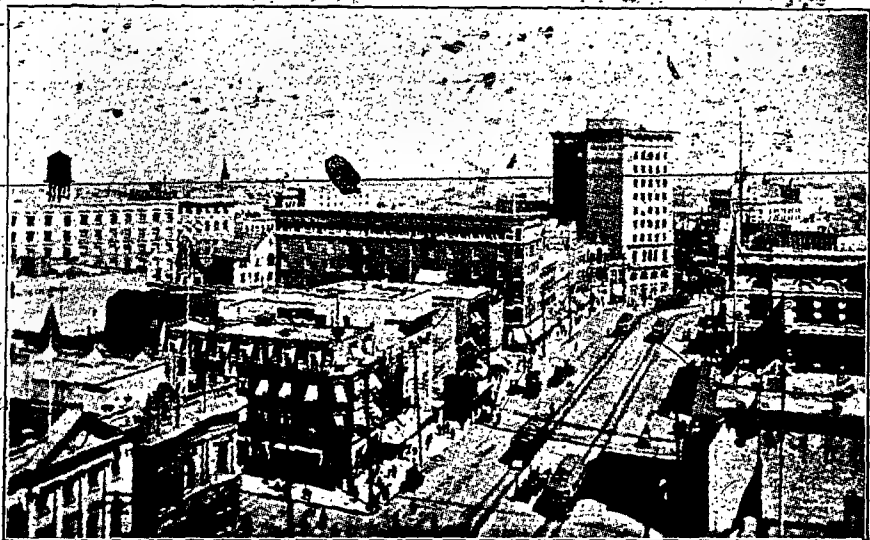
FORT GARRY GATE

1850 In Contrast With 1913

FORT GARRY HOTEL

Sept. 9th.—Greater Winnipeg Water By-law adopted by City Council.
 Oct. 1st.—Greater Winnipeg Water By-law carried in Winnipeg by 2,951 to 90 votes.
 Oct. 13th.—H. J. Greenridge, the first colored student to be registered in any Manitoba College (Medical).
 Oct. 21st.—The Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa call for tenders for a Government Elevator at Port Nelson on Hudson's Bay.
 Dec. 10th.—The Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, formally opened.
 Dec. 31st.—Hon. Douglas Colin Campbell knighted.

- Jan. 14th.—Lord Strathcona died in London.
- Feb. 1st.—St. Matthew's Anglican Church, Brandon, was dedicated.
- Mar. 1st.—Work begun on Shoal Lake water Scheme for Greater Winnipeg.
- April 22nd.—Telephone communication between Winnipeg and Kenora, Ontario, opened.
- May 21st.—First brick laid in the new Legislative Buildings.
- June 3rd.—First stone in the new Legislative Buildings laid by Thos. Kelly.
- June 15th.—Manitoba's Thirteenth Legislature was dissolved.
- June 22nd.—Hon. James A. M. Aikins, K.C., knighted.
- July 10th.—The Fourteenth General Elections for Manitoba.
- Aug. 4th.—Great Britain declared war on Germany.
- Aug. 12th.—Winnipeg's first corps, French Reservists, leave Winnipeg for Valcartier.
- Aug. 22nd.—685 officers and men of the "Little Black Devils" left Winnipeg for overseas.



MAIN STREET (Looking North) WINNIPEG

- Sept. 15th.—A special war session of the Manitoba Legislature opened, only four day's duration.
- Oct. 3rd.—Canada's Great Armada sailed out of Gaspé basin, 31 transports bearing 33,000 troops of Canada's Expeditionary Forces, of these, 2,473 were members of regiments from Military District No. 10.
- Oct. 14th.—The first Canadian Contingent reached Plymouth, England.
- Dec. 16th.—The 43rd Regiment (old 79th Cameron Highlanders) mobilized under Lt. Col. R. M. Thompson.

1915

April 1st.—Second session of the Fourteenth Manitoba Legislature prorogued.

April 21st.—Royal Commission appointed in regard to contracts for Legislative Buildings.

May 12th.—The Government resigns.

Hon. T. C. Norris succeeds Hon. R. P. Roblin as Provincial Premier.

May 22nd.—Three men, all "Patricias," the first to return from the war, arrived in Winnipeg.

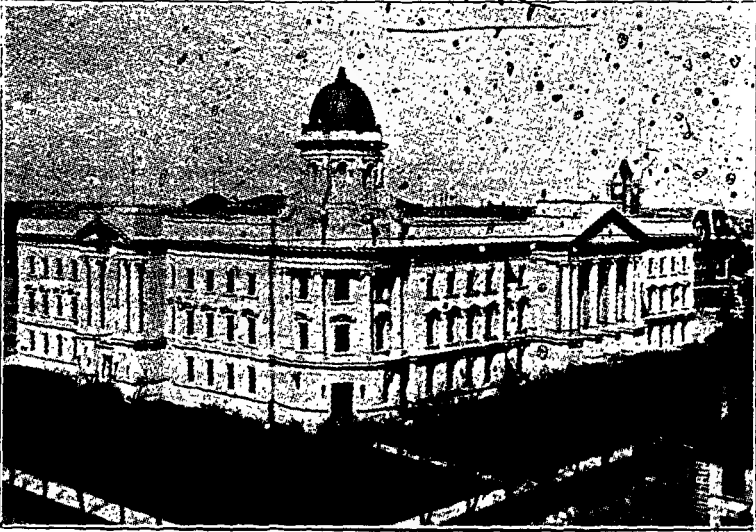
May 29th.—The 43rd Regiment entrain for overseas.

June 15th.—Archbishop L. P. A. Langevin died at Montreal.

June 22nd.—Returned Soldiers' Association of Winnipeg was organized.

June 30th.—The organization meeting of the Returned Soldiers Association of Manitoba held at Winnipeg.

Aug. 6th.—Manitoba's Fifteenth Provincial Elections were held.



MANITOBA'S FIFTH LAW COURTS BUILDING
First Case Tried May 30th, 1916

Sept. 2nd.—Grand Trunk bridge (trestle) 1,700 feet long at Uno, Man., collapsed by cyclone.

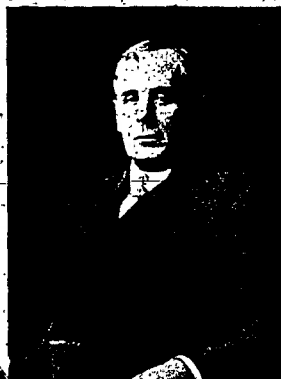
Dec. 31st.—Manitoba school population 115,929, enrollment 100,963.
Winnipeg's Bank Clearings for the year, \$1,530,683,124.

1916

Jan. 27th.—Woman Suffrage adopted by the Manitoba Legislature.

Mar. 10th.—An Act for the erection of Judicial Buildings at Dauphin.

—An Act to incorporate the Jon Bjarnason Academy, the Workmen's Compensation Act, assented to and the Manitoba Patriotic Funds incorporated.



The Lieut.-Governor
HIS HONOR
SIR JAMES AIKINS, K.C.

The Premier
HON. T. C. NORRIS

The Governor-General of Canada
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

G.O.C. M.D. 10
BRIG. GEN.
H. D. B. KETCHEN, C.B.
C.M.G.

The Mayor of Winnipeg
HIS WORSHIP
CHAS. F. GRAY

May 30th.—The first case in Manitoba's new Law Courts was tried this morning before Mr. Justice Prendergast.

June 1st.—Deer Lodge opened as a Returned Soldiers Home.

June 1st.—Exit the Bar-room.

Aug. 3rd.—Sir James Aikins succeeds Sir Douglas Cameron as Lieutenant Governor.

Oct. 24th.—Great War Veterans Association secure Manitoba Charter.

Nov. 14th.—His Grace the Duke of Devonshire sworn in as Governor-General of Canada at Halifax.

Dec. 31st.—Winnipeg's Bank Clearings for the year pass the 2 Billion mark, \$2,061,795,257.

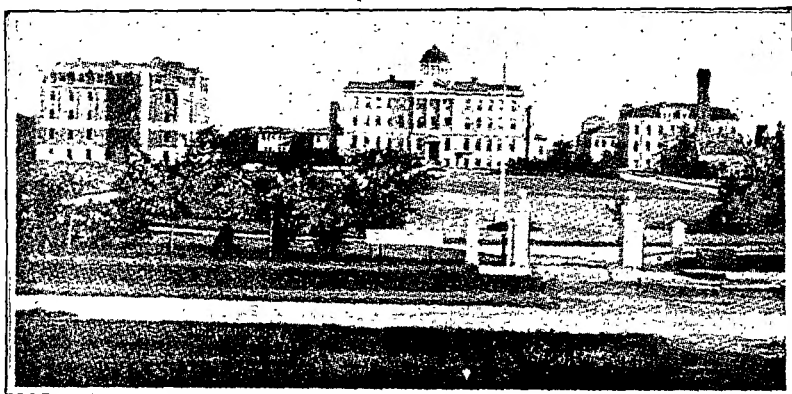
1917

Mar. 1st.—Workmen's Compensation Act, 1916, becomes law in Manitoba.

Mar. 9th.—Manitoba Farm Loans Association Act and Rural Credits Act assented to.

Mar. 26th.—Manitoba Military Convalescent Hospital (the Dairy Service Building occupied to-day) opened at the old Agricultural Buildings.

Dec. 31st.—Winnipeg Bank Clearings for the year, \$2,622,824,702.



MANITOBA MILITARY MEDICAL HOSPITAL
Opened March 26th, 1917.

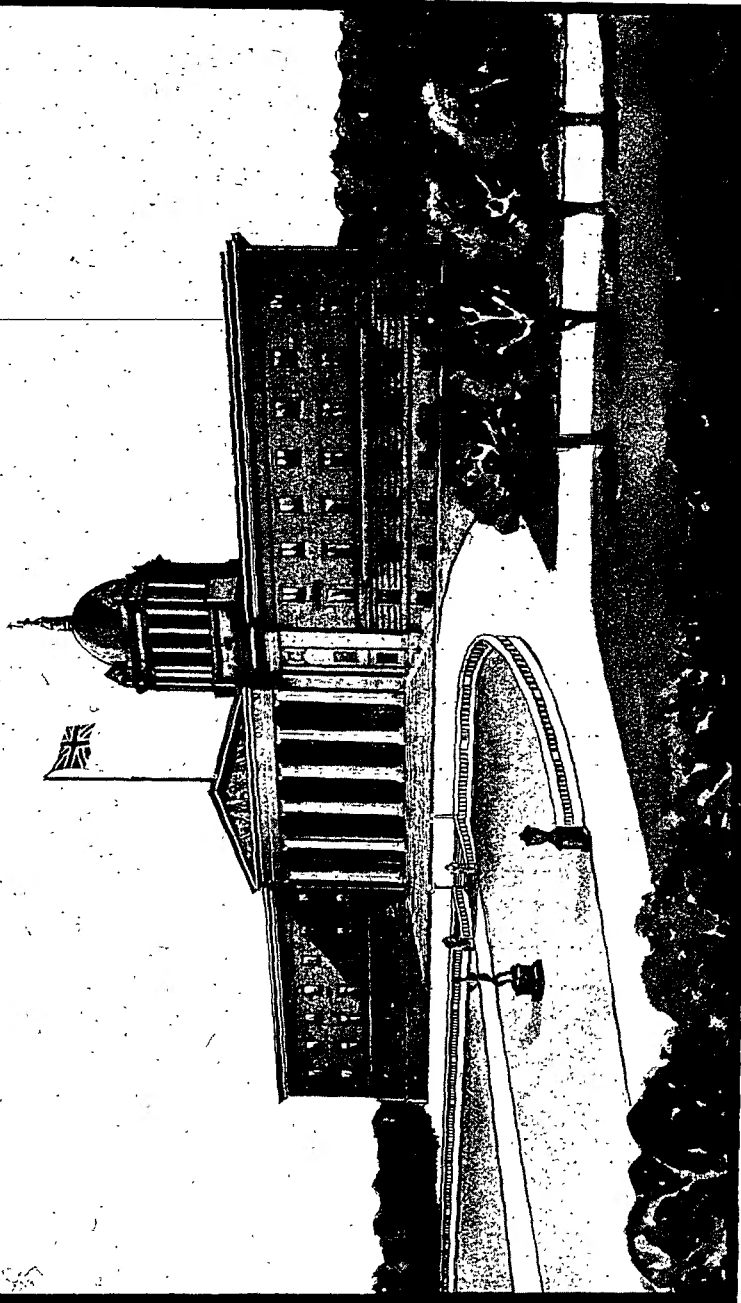
1918

Oct. 11th.—The Spanish Flu epidemic in full force. The Ban placed on all public gatherings.

Nov. 11th.—Armistice Day.

Manitoba's Victoria Cross winners are: Major W. G. Barker, Warren; Sgt. Alex. Brereton, Strathclair; Sgt. Leo Clarke, Sgt. Maj. F. W. Hall; Capt. Norman Mitchell, Winnipeg; Lt. Allan McLeod, Stonewall; Capt. Christopher O'Kelly; Capt. Robert Shankland; Sgt. Robert Spall; Sgt. Raphael L. Zingel and Lt. J. E. Tait, Winnipeg.

Dec. 31st.—Manitoba's school population, 134,829; pupils, 109,923; teachers, 3,097; school-houses, 1,645.



Manitoba's New Legislative Buildings. Formally Opened July 15th, 1920

1919

- Jan. 17th.**—The Red Triangle Hut, Winnipeg, was formally opened.
- Mar. 14th.**—Land Settlement Board Act was assented to.
- Mar. 31.**—Shoal Lake water was turned on in Winnipeg, with a daily capacity of 100,000,000 gallons.
- May 15th-16th.**—Dominion Industrial Commission held sessions in Winnipeg.
- May 15th.**—The Great Winnipeg Labor Strike inaugurated at 11 a.m. by cessation of street car service.
- Sept. 10th.**—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Winnipeg. He was tendered a reception in the Legislative Chambers of the new Parliament Buildings.
- Sept. 29th.**—The old school-house at Kildonan built by Rev. James Nisbet, formally re-opened as "Nisbet Hall."
- Nov. 21st.**—Eternal Youth bearing the Torch of Civilization and Liberty (a symbolic figure of solid bronze) placed in position on the apex of the dome of the new Legislative Buildings.
- Dec. 31st.**—Manitoba's school-houses, 1784; school population, 138,352; pupils enrolled, 114,692; teachers, 3,097.

1920

- Mar. 10th.**—Manitoba's estimated Budget, \$10,012,103.
- Mar. 15th.**—The single transferable vote and proportional representation adopted by Winnipeg City Council.
- Mar. 27th.**—Proportional Representation Bill for the coming Provincial Elections as applied to Winnipeg received Royal assent.
- Mar. 27th.**—The fifth session of the Fifteenth Manitoba Legislature prorogued.
- April 26th.**—The Winnipeg Falcons won the World's Junior Hockey Championship at Antwerp, Belgium.
- May 2nd.**—The Hudson's Bay Company's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its organization.
- May 7th.**—All the provincial Veteran Associations formed a union at Winnipeg.
- June 1st.**—The Provincial Government began to operate savings banks under the Provincial Savings Act. The first deposit received to-day.
- June 21st.**—Automatic telephones introduced in part in Winnipeg.
- June 29th.**—The Sixteenth Manitoba Elections took place with the first application of Proportional Representation for the ten Winnipeg seats.
- July 15th.**—The formal opening of Manitoba's new Legislative Buildings, on the 50th anniversary of the inauguration and entry of the Province into the Canadian Confederation.